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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Should We Refine the Gas?

Protection Backing Peace

Japan's Obvious 'Strategy'

¶ **Automotive Washington**—While the United Automobile Workers of America and General Motors Corporation find the way made easy for a renewal of contract discussions—through the union's announcement that it is opposed to and will discipline members responsible for unauthorized strikes—President Roosevelt and his economic advisers prepare to sit at a round table with heads of great automobile firms this Friday. The President contends that while automotive engineering was progressing from the "chug-chug" to the stream lined class, automobile salesmanship was still honking along with a rubber horn. • Since the automotive industry largely sets the pace along the country's business highway, the hope is that an exchange of ideas may do away with flat tires in the industry's set-up and holes in the road of government control.

¶ **America's Peace Frontier**—In covered wagons of diplomacy and trade America is called to seek the frontiers of peace, according to Miss Josephine Schain, chairman of the conference of the Cause and Cure of War, meeting in Washington. Nearly a thousand delegates signify their approval of the trail outlined by the chairman when she says that the building of a world governed by law and order marks the way to peace. Miss Schain urges the women to consider whether "standards of ethics and morals so far developed by human society can be extended and carried over into the international field." The acceptance of a constructive, positive program means the acceptance of international co-operation as a principle, she insists. Predictions are that the women will adopt a program based on that fundamental before the meeting adjourns.

¶ **No Law of Nations?**—Dissatisfied nations, as well as classes, are demanding new deals, according to Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, former Ambassador to Germany, Minister to China, President of Cornell. No longer can nations trust their security to treaties, law of nations or to fundamental principles of justice and righteousness, he believes, because ideologies tuned to sheer force are "pursuing their ends without regard to the restraint of law or rights of religion." So he warns America that pacifism is no security against war and isolation, no safeguard of a nation's integrity. Nevertheless, he sees in the "good neighbor" policy, where it is practiced between the United States and Latin America, a bright spot amidst the clouds that hover over the rest of the world. • Perhaps if the Western Hemisphere makes the "good neighbor" policy good enough, members of the Old World neighborhood may be encouraged to consider its advantages.

¶ **Manchoukuoing China**—Japan calls its Ambassador to China back to Tokyo, elevates its nose in scorn over the idea of having any dealings whatsoever with the Chinese Government of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. This procedure, Japan considers, is even more devastatingly face-destroying than a declaration of war, since a declaration of war would mean recognition of Chiang Kai-shek's regime. The next step contemplated by Japan's diplomatic Emily Posts may be to recognize the Peiping regime, set up by the Japanese Army and composed of a covey of patriarchal Chinese gentlemen flushed up by the invading gunners of Nippon. Premier Konoye, indeed, tells the press that Japan expects the Peiping Government to grow and co-operate with Japan for the "peace and culture of the Orient." In fact, says the Premier, the Peiping regime might undergo a development similar to that of Manchoukuo.

¶ **France's Political Cycle**—After having gone round and round, the dissonance of French politics comes out where Radical Socialist Camille Chautemps stands—right before the People's Front. Having failed to form ministries more to the right, Georges Bonnet and Léon Blum step aside, and Socialist support comes belatedly to recently resigned Premier Chautemps. The tentative approval of the Socialists permits Chautemps to look to his own party for basic material in the Cabinet he seeks to form, probably with Edouard Daladier the leader of national defense and Yvon Delbos as foreign minister, but with Georges Bonnet (who disapproved of Communists in the government) probably relinquishing the important finance ministry. • The moving finger of French politics thus describes a spiral rotating around leftist dominance.

¶ **Teruel Again**—The Spanish conflict turns the corner of its eighteenth month of fighting and works toward the climax of the chapter on Teruel as an insurgent drive from the north brings that provincial capital again under Franco's grim baton, with only one highway undominated by insurgent batteries. It's only a chapter in a story with a confused beginning and a probably indefinite climax. But it's a story that records the destruction of Spain's manpower and wealth at a startling rate. • But Spain fights on, despite the fact that it wars toward its own ruin.

Women and World Peace: Positive Program Sought

Establishment of Law and Order in International Affairs Urged as First Step in Building for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — The building of a world governed by law and order is the next frontier Americans must conquer, the thirteenth National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War was told at its opening session here today by Miss Josephine Schain, chairman.

Addressing nearly 1000 women representatives of various national organizations working for world peace, Miss Schain, successor to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as active head of the conference, still found hope in a troublous international picture.

Despite the powerful support in the United States at the present time for a policy of isolation, Miss Schain sounded a keynote of co-operation between nations as the only logical solution to war.

"To believe in the eventual supremacy of law in the international field is not visionary," she insisted. "We have only to look for precedent to our own frontier experience where painfully we developed law and institutions to give effect to that law." She urged the women to consider whether "standards of ethics and morals so far developed by human society can be extended and carried over into the international field."

Miss Schain described as a "paradox of the times" the attempt of nations to solve problems nationally that can only be solved by international action. "It is one of the tragedies of our day that nations have for the time being lost the vision of world co-operation and are thrown back upon military alliances or balances of power," she said.

A constructive, positive program means the acceptance of international co-operation as a principle, Miss Schain told the women. "We may shy away from a decision for a while, we may go the long way around," she said. "We may hesitate. But there is no construc'ive alternative. With the world crashing round about us, how much longer will we be allowed to go the long way round?

"Now that we see international law flouted, is there no responsibility resting upon us to uphold it? Is our moral level to be measured by a standard that makes no distinction

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

President Sees TVA Heads On Buying Utility

Might Buy Private Lines but Not Interest in Any Holding Company

Call Plan Radical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Relations of business and government, in the current drive toward a more co-operative recovery policy, today presented a picture of mounting complexity, intensity, and importance. Here are the latest major developments:

President Roosevelt conferred today with Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal of the Tennessee Valley Authority, as an aftermath to the offer of Wendell L. Willkie of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation to sell his great utilities empire to the Federal Government.

In a long prepared statement, Director Lilienthal said that after "calm and rational analysis" and "sincere negotiations" it would be possible for municipalities in the TVA area to buy some distributing systems; that the TVA itself could buy some transmission lines and some generating plants; that the Commonwealth & Southern itself—which he said made 34 per cent more net earnings in 1937 than 1933, before TVA was set up—would need to enlarge its facilities to meet increasing demands. But he said TVA "would not be interested in purchasing any interest in any holding company."

The White House stands behind Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania as he opens today in Harrisburg a drive against so-called railroad and banking monopolists in the anthracite fields. Yesterday, the President and Governor Earle conferred for two hours with Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, who is leading the Administration's anti-monopoly drive. Their efforts may give the cue to the President's first step against holding companies and alleged monopolists in the banking and railroad industries.

Important Meeting Due

No less than 46 business leaders, members of the Business Advisory Council, are preparing for their conference with President Roosevelt tomorrow on the general recovery problem, in the widest ranging discussion yet planned.

Later in the week, the President will meet with the chief automobile makers of the country, together with the heads of the financing companies which facilitate the installment buying of their cars, in an effort to even-out the seasonal production and sale of motor-cars.

The National Association of Manufacturers, in a peace gesture to the Administration, informed Mr. Roosevelt of formation of a committee on national policy co-ordination and co-operation, and promises sincere and constructive aid to the President.

In the year-end statement of the Department of Commerce, Dr.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Moore Inaugural Backs Hague In Anti-Red Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18—With a delegation of United States senators looking on, A. Harry Moore, Democrat, today became New Jersey's first three-times governor, and in his inaugural address gave Capitol backing to Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City against alleged communism in the Committee for Industrial Organization, rival of the American Federation of Labor.

"We are a plain people here in New Jersey," Governor Moore declared. "We speak a plain language which may be clearly understood. I say to you, to the workers and to all the people that the cause of labor will never be betrayed in this State capital and the rights of labor and of industry alike will never go unprotected."

Hague Declines Honor

Governor Moore's declaration followed close on the refusal of Mayor Hague to accept appointment to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Moore as United States Senator from New Jersey, which expires this year and which the Jersey City Mayor declined with the explanation that he wanted to remain in his present post to finish his fight against "communism." Governor Moore indicated he would reveal tomorrow his second choice for the United States Senatorship.

The new Governor reviewed briefly the world situation as he viewed it.

"During the past several decades," he said, "world-wide revolutions against social, economic and political tyrannies have taken place. Nations founded on constitutional democratic principles have sur-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Paris Socialists Back Chautemps In Cabinet Plan

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—Camille Chautemps' efforts to form a new French Cabinet today appeared near success as the Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies pledged him support.

A caucus of Socialist Deputies voted 86 to 25 to back a Chautemps government in the chamber, apparently making sure the Radical-Socialist Chautemps would be able to form a Ministry to replace that which fell Friday in the face of labor and monetary troubles and which he also headed.

The Socialists watched with concern the attitude of the Communists, who appeared reluctant to promise support. Communists, Socialists and Radical Socialists formed the now shattered People's Front that backed M. Chautemps before Friday's resignation.

M. Chautemps said most Radical Socialist Ministers in the previous Cabinet would remain in their posts, but that Georges Bonnet, against whom Communist and Socialist bitterness was directed, had declined to keep the Finance Ministry and may become Minister without portfolio.

Edouard Daladier was assured the leadership in the National defense post, and Yvon Delbos in the Foreign Ministry.

M. Chautemps outlined a three-point program at a meeting of the Radical - Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies. He declared:

1. The Cabinet must be formed with the avowed support of the Socialists.

2. The Ministry must include representatives of the Radical-Socialists and two minor units within the People's Front coalition, the Socialist Republican Union and the Independent Left.

Tokyo Finds New Way to 'Declare War'

International; Wide World

Japan Withdraws Recognition From Chiang and Turns Official Attention to the New Regime at Peiping

Upper—A Japanese Sentry on the Historic Wall at Nanking Looks Down on the Former Seat of the Central Chinese Government — Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador Ordered Home From China — Hirohito Emperor of Japan — Prince Konoye Premier of Japan — Hsuh Shig-ying Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Who Will Leave Tokyo

Lower—Gen. H. Terauchi (Left Center), Japanese Commander in North China, With His Staff and Officials of the New Provisional Government at Peiping

Japan Orders Envoy Home; Spurns Chiang

Tokyo Holds Action Is Stronger Than Formal War Declaration

Looks to Peiping

For New Regime to Replace Rulers Repudiated by Japanese

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Japanese Government today instructed its Ambassador to China to return home and reiterated its determination to have no further dealings with the Chinese Government of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

This repudiation, explained Akira Kazami, chief secretary of the Cabinet, was stronger than a declaration of war.

Such a declaration would mean recognition of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's régime as the Government of China, he said.

But Japan today considers it only a local régime.

Hence there will be no declaration of war.

Indications were strengthened that Tokyo eventually would recognize the Peiping regime, created under protection of the Japanese Army, as the Government of China.

Peiping Called "Mainstay"

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye expressed belief that the latter regime "certainly would become the mainstay" of the new China Japanese expect to come into being after resistance to Japan is crushed.

Official circles said the recall of Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe from Shanghai was tantamount to withdrawal of recognition from the Chiang Kai-shek regime, but emphasized that Japan's repudiation of the former Nanking Government already had been made clear in the Government's statement of Sunday.

Japan's embassy in China, however, will not be closed. Shinro-Kuro Hidaka, its counselor, will remain in Shanghai as charge d'affaires.

Chinese Envoy to Sail

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said the Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Hsu Shih-ying, would sail for China, Jan. 20, but that a counsellor would remain in charge of the Chinese Embassy here.

Premier Konoye, in an interview with the Japanese press, said the Japanese Government expected and was determined that the Peiping regime would grow and co-operate with Japan for "peace and culture in the Orient." But he admitted it must undergo some changes before becoming the government of all China.

Chinese of Japanese selection compose the "Provisional Government of China" established recently at Peiping, renamed Peking, claiming to have inherited all powers of the Peking Government which ruled China before the nationalists established their regime at Nanking in 1928.

The Premier said the Peiping regime might undergo a development similar to that of Manchoukuo, the "independent empire" Japan made out of Manchurian provinces taken from China.

Intimate Message From Washington

Thin Defeat of Ludlow War Referendum Plan Reveals Powerful Anti-War Sentiment and a Gullible Popular Opinion

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 18

What is the real depth of isolationist sentiment in the United States? How extensive is the job of educating public opinion which confronts the Administration if it expects to have backing for a positive foreign policy?

These are difficult questions to answer, for there are many cross-currents. Nevertheless, the vote in the House last week on the Ludlow war referendum constitutional amendment provides the raw material for an extended study of the current state of national opinion on foreign policy. Several attempts to analyze the vote have been made, including one in this newspaper immediately following the vote. But now Editorial Research Reports, a non-party statistical and analytical service, publishes elaborate computations which throw great light on the regional aspects of the national state of mind.

First, however, what was the issue on which members of the House voted? Literally, they were only asked whether or not they thought the Ludlow amendment should come up for final action. Therefore some members are stating that although they voted "yes," they did so simply because they wanted to hear the matter debated, and are not saying how they would have voted finally. This is an old and familiar legislators' plea, and it does not hold much water. In everybody's eyes, the issue on which members voted was:

"Do you believe the power of the President and the Congress to declare war should be curbed by a popular referendum?"

Only Very Thin Margin

The vote was 209 nays to 188 yeas, but including pairs and announcements of position, the vote was 214 nays and 196 yeas. Thus, out of 410 votes, there was only a margin of 18.

The Administration exerted every energy and influence to defeat the amendment. In the judgment of some members of the House, so much direct pressure has not been exerted by the Administration on any other bill in recent legislative history.

And yet, after all this pressure from both parties, the measure was defeated by only 18 votes out of 410. Indeed, it is safe to say that the measure would have carried easily but for the well-disciplined votes of several city and state "machines." It is not pleasant to think that a grave matter of foreign policy was decided on this basis, but such is the fact. The New York Democratic contingent rolled up 20 votes against the amendment; Pennsylvania added 16 votes; Illinois put in 16 negatives—all three totals from well-disciplined party groups.

Kansas is an interesting state to watch. Not only had former Governor Landon urged the measure's defeat, but the influential Kansas City Star had been strongly in the opposition. Yet every member of the Kansas delegation, Republican and Democratic, voted for the amendment. Indeed, the West-North-Central region, including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas voted 35 for to 11 against (of the 11, six were party men from Missouri). The East-North-Central region, with Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—and despite Illinois' well-disciplined opposition, voted 56 for to 28 against. States which voted unanimously for the amendment—excluding those with only one vote in the House—were Wisconsin, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah. Minnesota had only one negative; Iowa only two; Ohio with 24 members had only four "nays"; Indiana only four.

Surprising New England

New England's division was significant: New England, which is supposed to have an active interest in foreign affairs, and an intelligent comprehension of policy needs, voted 14 to 10 for the amendment. Connecticut cast only one negative vote, and that a "pair" against.

Any study of the figures reveals that the "nay" votes came in their greatest bulk from politically amenable members: congressmen who felt their constituents would not mind much which way they voted. And so the measure was defeated, with the city-state-machine votes and a strong poll from the entire southern tier of states.

The South Atlantic group was six for to 40 against, East-South-Central was seven for to 25 against, West-South-Central was 12 for to 28 against. The seaboards were against the measure, the interior for, but not by significant totals. And the rural-urban totals were very closely balanced. If the Republican vote alone were counted, the amendment would have been passed by well over the required two-thirds majority, although Minority Leader Snell voted against, and after the Landon appeal!

Thus another chapter has been added to the history of American public opinion in this era of world crisis; a chapter which emphasizes the nation's desire to stay out of war involvement in every possible way, but which—in the view of those who believe the Ludlow amendment a hindrance to real peace policy—shows not only the sincerity but the gullibility of popular opinion.

New Zealand: 40-Hour Week Viewed as Factor in Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—New Zealand, which saw itself giving a lead to more highly industrialized nations when it turned over to the 40-hour week in September, 1936, begins to ponder whether the move was worth while.

At the time hours were shortened for all industries which the State Industrial Commission considered able to bear the load, wages also were stepped up to the 1929 level. The result, as Prime Minister Savage frankly admitted the other day, was a boom which has been followed by a slump.

As the Socialist leader sees the industrial picture, many plants were expanded to meet the rush of orders which came with increased spending power. Most of them over-expanded and today manufacturing industry has been hit by a new depression. Detailed survey of the field has been completed by the New Zealand Manufacturers' Association. They find factories working short time, plants operating with skeleton staffs, a dearth of orders declared by some to be greater than at the worst point of the depression and a general decline in efficiency.

Import Control Needed

The Socialist Government finds itself facing the need to impose a system of import control in order to keep manufacturing industry operating. Only by rationing the market can the idling machinery of the country be geared to a faster pace.

A good deal of this state of affairs is due to the rush of purchasers to get supplies of goods before costs mounted too high. There was a bull market which lasted until retailers' shelves were filled. But today the Labor Government has moved to the conclusion that the final straw in the industrial load has been the 40-hour week.

First result of the shorter work week has been a drop in output. Generally speaking output has declined by around 9 or 10 per cent, the relation of the lost four hours to the old 44-hour week. Efforts to arrest this decline have been suc-

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Realtors Cheered By Prospects As Prices Hold Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Whether the optimism in the real estate field is a result of it or the cause of it, business observers note with interest that while activity has dropped slightly, real estate prices not only are holding up well but in some cases have advanced. When demand or activity declines, it is remembered, prices, just as with other things such as meat, usually drop accordingly. That real estate prices haven't slumped in the face of a shrinkage in activity turns attention

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100 P. C. More Working Wives Than Decade Ago in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In Canada there has been no large-scale attempt to deprive women of the right to earn a living, although there is a strong prejudice against married women in wage-earning occupations. The number of married women employed has doubled in the past 10 years.

These facts were brought out in the report of a committee representative of 13 organizations of women wage earners organized under the chairmanship of Mrs. Harvey Agnew by the national council of the Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.

The survey was undertaken by a special sub-committee of the League of Nations, at the request of 15 governments and international women's organizations.

The average wage for men is set for the support of a family of five, but women's salaries permit their own maintenance only, a serious handicap since it has been determined that the majority of working women support others outside their own household, the report continued. The purchasing power and tax contribution of wage-earning women is of much importance, it was pointed out. In regard to income tax exemptions, women are often in a false position, as the law requires dependents to live in the same household, and many women are forced to live apart from those they support.

Some 3170 reports were received from teachers, nurses, libraries, social workers, Y. W. C. A. secretaries, dietitians, lawyers, physicians, clerks in business offices and private secretaries, salesgirls, hair-dressers, industrials workers, waitresses, domestics and charwomen. It was found that 22 per cent are the sole support of dependents, 15 per cent have only themselves to support, 63 per cent have financial responsibilities other than their own maintenance, and 27 per cent contribute to the support of others outside their own household.

In the Boston Section:

- O'Connell attacks sales tax as levy on communities' poorest.
- Dry committee formed to fight liquor on Wollaston Beach.
- Boston police uncover huge auto theft ring in New Hampshire and Vermont.
- Deadline for filing Anglo-American trade pact briefs nears.

and News From All New England in the

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Washington Hears Japan Seeks $50,000,000 Loan; Neutrality Act Recedes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—One serious complication which might arise at any moment out of the Far Eastern crisis appears to have receded again into the background with reported decision of the Japanese Imperial Council against a formal declaration of war against China. But at the same time a new problem has arisen of grave concern to the State Department in reports of Japanese efforts to raise $50,000,000 of credit in New York for the purchase of heavy machinery.

The decision against a declaration of war relieves the Government here of being forced to make a decision on application of the Neutrality Act—a decision which the State Department fervently hopes will never be forced upon it. In the absence of a formal declaration of war there is legalistic justification for not invoking the act. But it is admitted generally in high diplomatic circles that if war were declared by Japan a crucial decision would have to be made.

Alternatives

This decision would be between application of the act which is mandatory under such circumstances, or an appeal to Congress to either modify or repeal the act. Encouragement of China to continued resistance is a fundamental element in current American policy in the Far East which is daily becoming more apparent. To apply the act would, it is believed here, be a bitter blow to Chinese hopes and a perhaps fatal blow to protracted Chinese resistance. Therefore a key feature of American

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Boosts Pay, Cuts Price His Cafe Trade Booms

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Louis Pappas, who began a one-man battle 15 days ago against "bum business" by raising wages, cutting prices and hiring additional help at his restaurant, reported today that customers increased 68 per cent over any previous 15 days in eight years.

President Is 'Tops' as Author, Say His Youthful Publishers

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt may be President of these United States to you; to Bennet Cerf and Donald Klopfer he is merely another author.

Cerf and Klopfer are the young men who are at present publishers for the President. On April 15 they plan to issue five presidential volumes to the purchasing public, and right now they are in the midst of the production details.

Cerf and Klopfer think their client is tops as an author.

"The charm of the man is irresistible," says Mr. Cerf flatly. "So is his simplicity."

It seems that two or three Sundays back, Mr. Cerf and his partner were asked to the White House to see their new author on his day off.

"We found a good burgher," says Mr. Cerf, "having a nice quiet time with a box of books.

"These had been shipped down from his New York house. The President picked them up one by one, blew the dust off the top, looked the volume over, and put his name in the front. As if on Monday he would be trying a case in some minor court, or bossing a factory. Not a bit like 'the' big shot."

The President's five volumes are to cover his public career up to the end of 1936. The President himself thought up the titles; here they are:

Volume 1—"The Genesis of the New Deal: 1928-32."

Volume 2—"The Year of Crisis: 1933."

Volume 3—"The Advance of Recovery and Reform: 1934."

Volume 4—"The Court Disapproves: 1935."

Volume 5—"The People Approve: 1936."

Mr. Cerf thinks the last two are fine titles. Now, however, he is deep in the design of the books. The binding will be gray buckram, bevelled at the edge and bearing on the front a blue stamping with the presidential seal in gold. The title page is very simple, mostly in gray.

The President, according to Mr. Cerf, has taken great interest in all the detail—he thought, for example, that his own name was in too large a type. His judgment about pictures and so forth is excellent, and his memory superb, they say.

The arrangement is very simple. The text is based on the speeches and public papers of the President, many of which stand for themselves.

When, however, comment is needed, this is written by the President and placed at the end of the speech. The books average 600 pages.

The President is providing a general introduction for the series, and a separate introduction for each volume. Beginning at five, these will increase one a year. The 1937 volume probably will be published this fall.

Both the President and Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, editor of the books, discern a central theme running through the series—it is the evidence they see that even before the 'twenties were finished, certain New Deal principls were actively advocated by Mr. Roosevelt.

This counters, they feel, the charge that certain presidential policies have been dictated by opportunism. Mr. Cerf think so, too.

State Merit Plan Applied to 24,000 By 1937 Statutes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia called last night for general acceptance of the merit system of selecting Government employees.

Asserting that one of the nation's greatest problems is effective management of the governmental machine, Mr. Ramspeck said in a radio address that the civil service, or merit, system promoted efficiency and reduced federal expenses.

"The future of American democracy, it seems to me," he said, "rests more today upon effective management of the governmental machine than upon any other single factor. The spoils system gives us inefficiency, more expense and a personnel whose chief interest is politics rather than service.

"The merit system gives us efficiency in personnel, reduces expense, retains experienced workers and insures the management of our Government by persons whose chief interest is service to the public."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A total of about 24,000 state employees have been placed under civil service as a result of 1937 legislation, the Civil Service Assembly here points out, as Michigan launches its new merit system.

The five states which acted last year, and the number of employees affected are: Michigan, 10,000; Arkansas, Maine and Tennessee, 3000 each, and Connecticut, 5000.

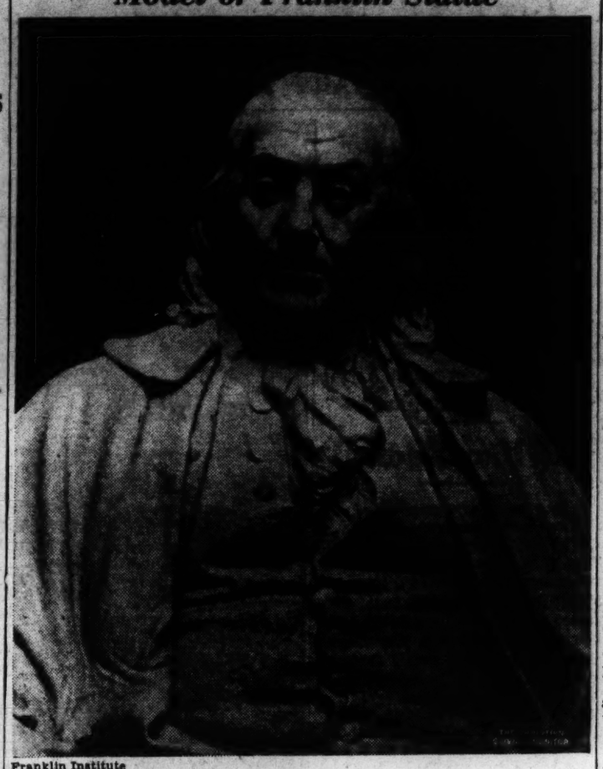
Several innovations are involved in the administration of Michigan's law, one being an investigation by 1940 of the need for every existing position in the classified service. Another unusual feature provides for in-service training for state employees under a separate division to be established after the personnel system is well installed. Under this plan 12 apprentices will be selected to be trained on the staff of the Michigan State Civil Service Department, and to be eligible later by promotional examination for junior technical positions on the regular staff. The Michigan commission consists of three members, is bipartisan, and is appointed by the Governor.

Classification of its employees has been nearly completed by Arkansas, first state to adopt a civil service law in 1937. The Arkansas law involves a large proportion of positions placed in the classified service, and provides for freedom from veterans' preference and residence restrictions. The State Civil Service Commission is authorized to perform technical personnel services for counties and cities at their request.

The Tennessee merit plan, adopted in February, includes a division of personnel in the Department of Administration. Maine's new system, which went into effect in July, set up a state personnel board of three members, including the State Budget Officer. In Connecticut, which returned to civil service practice after 16 years, there is provided a personnel department, with a director and an advisory committee of 10 administrative heads of the State Government.

The assembly notes that the Governor of Georgia has recommended passage of a state merit system law, and that such a proposal is being considered also in Alabama, Arizona, Kansas, Minnesota and South Carolina.

Model of Franklin Statue



Franklin Institute

Finished Product Will Be in White Marble

James Earle Fraser Is Working on the Clay Model in His Studio at Westport, Conn.

Franklin Statue 'Previewed'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—A "preview" of the new Benjamin Franklin statue, to be unveiled at the formal dedication of the Franklin Memorial by President Roosevelt on May 19, was given to the public yesterday on Franklin's 232nd birthday as first photographs of the clay model of the statue were distributed for publication.

From this model—in the studio of the sculptor, James Earle Fraser, on Eleven O'Clock Road in Westport, Conn.—the statue in Seravezza white marble is being made. It will be placed in the great Franklin Memorial rotunda which is a striking feature of the new home of the century-old Franklin Institute on the Parkway at Logan Circle.

Ground was broken for the new building on June 18, 1930, and it was opened to the public on Nov. 1, 1933. Since then the rotunda has been awaiting completion of a suitable Franklin statue before being dedicated as the Franklin Memorial. In the meantime, several special exhibitions have been housed in it in connection with the permanent "Wonderland of Science"—which with the Fels Planetarium is housed in the building.

The whole institute has been planned "to show the vital importance of scientific knowledge and make clear to all the processes by which scientific knowledge is made available for the use and benefit of mankind"—in a way which, it is hoped, carries on the traditions established by Benjamin Franklin himself.

An observance of the Franklin anniversary in old Christ Church and at the graveyard in which he was buried marked the official opening of the celebration leading up to the dedication of the memorial in May.

Representatives of the many fields in which Franklin was outstanding were present at both services. President Roosevelt designated Col. James G. McIlroy to represent him and Gen. Edward C. Shannon, head of the Pennsylvania National Guard, was named by Gov. George H. Earle as the representative of the Commonwealth.

According to Philip C. Staples, president of the Franklin Institute, the dedication of the national shrine will occupy three days, beginning with the visit of the President on May 19. Succeeding ceremonies will be appropriate to the honoring of Franklin as a great citizen, printer, scientist, educator, patriot and statesman.

Mayors Advocate Wide Extension Of U. S. Work Relief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Four big-city mayors told Congress of increasing relief demands yesterday and urged a continuation and expansion of federal work relief to meet the emergency.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia told the Senate Unemployment Committee that relief applications pending in New York rose from 2780 in September to 6500 or 7400 now on file.

Cleveland's jobless increased from 93,000 on Sept. 15 to 175,000 on Jan. 6, said Mayor Harold H. Burton.

Detroit's automobile factories and other industries have laid off 155,000, Mayor Richard W. Reading testified.

The number on relief in San Francisco is 26,700, said Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, and an increase is expected there.

Need for Federal Aid

New York City could not have existed during the depression without federal aid, Mayor La Guardia said, adding that in his opinion it was the Federal Government's responsibility to take care of all employables, preferably by work relief.

"There seems to be but one answer—a great federal appropriation to handle this emergency now," said Mr. Reading.

WPA should be expanded to include all the unemployed who are "capable of doing productive work," said Mr. Burton.

"It is highly important," Mr. Rossi told the committee, "that the Federal Government continue participation either in a work relief program or in some other related program, either on the same, or, preferably, on an increased or expanded basis."

Maximum Work Week

Mayor La Guardia urged, too, another public works program, to be supplemented by the expansion of private enterprise when the time comes for the Government to taper off its spending. He advocated also a law establishing a maximum working week, on a flexible basis and varying in accordance with local requirements.

WPA is taking care of virtually all the employable unemployed now, he said, except in a few large industrial centers, of which New York is a notable example.

Burton's Program

Mayor Burton had three suggestions: The adoption by the Federal Government of "a policy that will stabilize public confidence by embodying "a permanent program following a reasonable course and leading to an intelligible conclusion"; work relief expansion; and the development of social security programs by the state which would provide for all unemployables.

Chilean Press Seeks Tax Cut To Meet Costs and Cash Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Newspapers and the periodical press here, declaring that their freedom is menaced by production expenses, have appealed to President Alessandri for assistance. Their needs were detailed in a public memorial, which refers to the rise in the price of newsprint and the costs of social legislation, besides increased taxation.

Regarding the newspapers, they wanted, first, a 33⅓ per cent discount on foreign exchange to purchase abroad; second, the duty-free importation of newsprint, ink and printing supplies, or the wherewithal to manufacture in the country; third, derogation of the 8.33 per cent salary tax on journalistic employees; and fourth, exemption from the 2½ per cent sales tax on newspaper advertising.

The first and second demands arise from the increased cost of supplies, especially newsprint—a problem acute here owing to currency depreciation. The Government has already agreed to a bill canceling the 8.33 per cent salary tax, the subject of the third demand. This is a tax on all employees to provide an employees' pension fund; but it represents an injustice for publishers, as they have a voluntary scheme, in operation for many years past, where 10 per cent of their profits must be set aside for pensions. The fourth demand is based on experience with advertisers, who invariably refuse to pay the sales tax and throw it on the newspaper.

Attempts to raise the price of newspapers and of advertising in proportion to higher costs have failed. Although the reasons were not explained, probably one of the most potent obstacles is the complex character taken on by foreign trade since the crisis. Many of the articles advertised, for instance, are those supplied by countries on a compensation basis and will not bear an advertising tariff to meet the relatively higher prices of newsprint and supplies, including cable news services, from the free trade sphere of dollars and sterling. Even the credit régime has changed, to the prejudice of the newspapers. There used to be deferred payment of 120 days; now pre-payment is necessary, 60 days before consumption. This has meant increased capital obligations for dailies.

The memorial points out that the press was created to satisfy purely spiritual needs, but that its basis is economic and financial. The final appeal was:

"The national press has expanded in long years of uninterrupted effort and has a tradition to maintain, moral concepts to defend, and men to assist because they have devoted the whole of their lives to its development. It represents strong bodies of opinion, enabling the statesman to pursue with zeal the task he has set himself or to modify it if found desirable; it is the compass of public authority, it disciplines civic liberty, stirs up the indifferent to consider great public problems; it labors in anonymity and is the pride of our society."

Flaring Aurora Makes Teletype Dance Big Apple

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Teletypewriters from coast to coast got the jabbering jitters Jan. 16. "Whzrznhypwm," stammered one of them here. "Gxxitdbbvt," sputtered another.

The Aurora Borealis was playing hob with communications again.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reported that its entire system was affected, even in the South, from 5:38 to 7 p. m., eastern standard time. A dispatcher said the disturbance was the first caused by the aurora in several years and more general than usual.

Messages on press wires were garbled as far down the line as Birmingham, Ala. A control board in St. Louis sometimes registered three times its normal amount of current—excess power picked up from the electrical disturbance accompanying the Northern Lights.

On the American Telephone & Telegraph system, the disturbance centered in the East, temporarily disrupting the Hartford-Providence and Hartford-Boston telegraph circuits.

Short wave radio was virtually useless from noon until after nightfall, R. C. A. communications reported.

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How President's Program Stands

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—This is the status of the Administration's legislative program at the start of the third week of Congress:

Crop control—Joint committee still trying to unify Senate and House bills.

Wage-hour standards—House Labor Committee discussing new bill to replace that turned down by the House.

Tax revision—House committee holding public hearings on board program.

Housing—Joint committee has compromise bill nearly finished.

Government reorganization—held up in Senate by anti-lynching filibuster.

Anti-trust revision — awaiting special message from President.

Regional planning — still being considered by committees.

Naval building increase—awaiting presidential message.

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Civil Engineers Pay Honor to Four

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Election by the American Society of Civil Engineers of four honorary members, one posthumously, was announced yesterday by George T. Seabury, national secretary of the Society. Election to honorary membership is considered one of the greatest distinctions in the profession and is accorded only in recognition of extraordinary achievement over a long career.

The official ceremony of election of members will take place at the annual meeting of the Society to be held here Jan. 19-22. The recipients of the honor are:

J. R. Worcester, Waltham, Mass., consulting engineer, Boston, Mass. Mr. Worcester early made a name as one of the pioneers in reinforced-concrete design and construction. The late Hunter McDonald, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., past-president of the society. Mr. McDonald has been elected because of his many achievements in the field of railroad engineering. George S. Davison, Pittsburgh, Penna., president of the Davison Coke and Iron Company, Pittsburgh. Mr. Davison has, through his engineering achievements, played a large part in developing Pittsburgh as one of the nation's leading industrial centers. Dr. Otis E. Hovey, New York, N. Y., one of the nation's leading bridge construction authorities, was for 24 years assistant chief engineer of the American Bridge Company.

Canada Seeks U. S. Help for Niagara

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 15 (CP)—Remedial works to prevent erosion of the crest of Niagara Falls and preserve their scenic values remains a matter of concern to Canadian officials who are hoping the convention of 1931 for that purpose, defeated by the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, may be revived.

High officials of the Government would not comment formally on the report from Washington that President Roosevelt had mentioned possibility an arrangement might be made with Canada to prevent further erosion without a treaty.

It was intimated, however, Canadian authorities would welcome any negotiations that might lead to some mutual agreement for protecting the cataract from further injury that would detract from its scenic value.

School Tests Slot Machine, Proves It Can't Be Beaten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—That one cannot get something for nothing and that even trying to is costly experience were proved with mathematical certainty in a demonstration of slot machines before an assembly of students of Central High School here recently.

A cabinet type slot machine was placed on the platform, beside a blackboard. One student was stationed at the feeding end with a supply of 5-cent pieces, one boy was at the lever. Two were stationed to chalk up the innings on the blackboard; one boy to mark the "lose" column and one to mark the "win" side.

At the end of the first five markings, four were checked under "win" and only one under "lose." It seemed as if slot machines were winning propositions after all.

But with each pull of the lever the situation changed. The marks on the "lose" side accumulated much faster than on the "win" side. This continued throughout the experiment. Occasionally a spurt of slugs would pour out that would set up the "win" side, but with gradual and certain gain the "lose" side got the most markings. At the end of a given time it was found that the machine retained 60 per cent of the money played.

The back of the machine was then removed and Police Lieut. H. A. Reid, who had been asked by Principal C. E. Herring to assist in the demonstration, explained how the machinery had been adjusted to a 60-40 basis, and how the machine could be adjusted to any percentage suiting the owner. He said that in many cases machines were set at 95-5.

Lieutenant Herring then explained the correlation of this type of slot machine with all other games of chance.

"They are all based," he said, "on the unsound theory that something can be had for nothing."

The officer also said he had noted that in places of business where nickel slot machines are installed, persons making purchases are given quantities of nickels with their change, and that the slot machines are near the door, standing in readiness to receive the coins of the customer on his way out.

After the experiment, one boy was heard to say, "They'll not get my nickels, and besides I'll just stay out of stores like that." Another one said, "You don't have to study mathematics to see through that." One said, "Why, it's outright highjacking."

Mr. Herring believes that more general exposure of gambling methods and education of school children along logical lines of reasoning would do much to forestall such occurrences as the chain letter fad and other attempts to victimize communities and nations into believing they can get without giving.

Vaccine Protest Slated for Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The Medical Freedom Society of the District of Columbia, which holds regular meetings to discuss and investigate alleged instances of violation of civil rights, is meeting tomorrow night, to consider the case of John March, Pennsylvania farm hand jailed for a vaccination protest.

Charles Edward Russell, veteran supporter of the anti-vaccination movement, will speak. James P. Briggs, president of the local society, invites interested citizens to attend, "especially members of patriotic societies. This is the occasion for them to demonstrate their principles." The meeting will be held at 1414 Sixteenth Street, N. W.

Movie Extra Earnings Up

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—Motion picture extras earned $2,986,372 in 1937, figures of the Central Casting Bureau show. This was $565,919 more than in 1936. The average daily wage for the last six months of the year, when the extras worked under the Screen Actor's Guild contract, was $10.03, $1 more than the 1936 average. There are approximately 6000 male extras, 4000 women and 1500 children.

'Ad' Federation Chairman Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 — Mason Britton, vice-chairman of the Board of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company and recently elected chairman of the Board of the Advertising Federation of America, succeeding E. H. McReynolds of St. Louis, has long been active in organized advertising.

Besides being a director of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, he is a member of the executive committee of the Associated Business Papers, one of the Federation's affiliated national groups, and vice-president of the National Publishers Association. He also is a charter member of the Advertising Club of New York, and was a prominent figure in the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Boston in 1911 when the Truth in Advertising Movement was inaugurated, the 25th anniversary of which was celebrated in Boston at the annual convention of the Federation in 1936. For that occasion he was general chairman of the convention program committee.

Mr. Britton has served as director of the Federation since 1935. He has long been connected with the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, having joined the Hill Publishing Company, one of the predecessors of the McGraw-Hill organization, in 1901. During the World War he served as civilian technical recruiting officer.

Tax Planned for Chilean Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 18 —Chile is at present engaged in solving financial problems connected with the rehabilitation of national defense. Apart from a few unavoidable orders for its air services, Chile has refrained from adding to, or even filling the vacancies in, the army and navy since the economic recession of 1931. Seven years, however, is a long time to run vital defense services on the mere momentum of past purchases and, although there has been no spectacular recovery in the exchange position, public opinion definitely supports the Government in the contention that an effort must be made to satisfy the minimum demands of the armed forces.

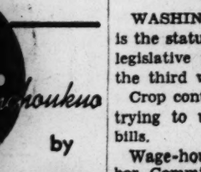
Two cruisers have been promised the navy, and tenders for these, including those from Great Britain and Italy, have already been received. Both the army and navy are urgently requiring the renewal of all classes of equipment—to maintain their present standard of efficiency rather than for any purposes of expansion—while the air force, although some of its urgent requirements have been satisfied, is still in need of new planes and material.

Encouraged by public support of its defense program, the Government has been looking around for possible sources of extra revenue. The two main sources of exchange, nitrate and copper, can scarcely be touched, though many are advocating this, as the taxes or profits accruing to the Government are legally earmarked for the service of the foreign debt. Further taxation of internal trade is out of the question, as the productive forces are already aroused by the expanded budget; and even if this were possible the exchange problem would still remain, as practically the whole of the defense program is linked to overseas buying.

In these circumstances, the Government has turned to its third line of exchange defense—the wool industry of the Far South. The plans to utilize this source indirectly affects British investments, which are prominent in Chilean Patagonia, both as regards actual sheep-raising and meat shipments. Ever since its inception, the industry has been on a sterling basis, though recently Germany has been active in wool purchases at the market center, Maggalanes (better known by its old name of Punta Arenas), in the Magellan Straits. The majority of the companies, naturally, have been on a home industry basis for many years, though the industry as a whole remains largely British managed and financed.

In view of the relative prosperity of this industry during the general crisis, the Government seems justified in expecting some contribution therefrom for its rehabilitation of national defense, especially, also, as that area has a long and intricate coast-line with corresponding demands on normal naval and military policing. An opportunity for such contribution has arisen in the arrangement of future contracts for state grazing, lands hired by some of the producers, the most important of which is the Tierra del Fuego Company.

An agreement between these interests and the Government is the subject of a special bill before Congress, which has been exhaustively discussed for many weeks. Its final approbation appears virtually certain, the discussion centering largely on the terms.



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Serbian Peasants Recall Days Of Freedom and King-Making

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — In the woodland and highland of Serbia are the Shumadian villages and the Shumadian peasants. The tall, long-faced inhabitants, living in scattered houses amid the forests, have been among the most stalwart of Europe's peoples. Though primitive, they have been proud, self-confident, and notoriously fond of freedom. They have been largely illiterate, but surprisingly well-informed on world affairs and on practical politics.

They are kingdom makers and empire destroyers. One of their families developed into the dynasty that now rules Yugoslavia. For centuries these romantic hog-raisers have spent their holidays singing epic folk songs. They have been like rustic knights from the novels of Sir Walter Scott. But now they look somewhat bedraggled and seem forlorn.

Spirited woodsmen the world over dress in a natty, jaunty way—like William Tell, for example, or the Tyrolese, or the North Italian mountaineers. But none have looked more like sylvan cavaliers than these Shumadian swineherds. They wear colored shirts, tight-fitting vests with braid on them, cavalrymen's breeches, hogskin moccasins with upturned toes and sheepskin caps with steeples on them.

But something has happened to the king-makers of Shumadia. In the village of High Crest there is a coffee house. There is also a very dreary general store with a little laundry soap, a few boxes of matches, some kerosene, rice and sugar and four lamp chimneys—all lying on dusty shelves. The road through the village is crooked and uneven; during the seasons of rain and snow it is almost impassable. There is a good school for children, but not a single center of culture or of social life for adults.

Sharp Change in Attitude

A group of peasants in the coffee house were very far from dull or stupid men, such as Edwin Markham's "Man with a Hoe" or Millet's "Reapers" might lead one to expect. They were alert and rebellious. It would be hard to find any underprivileged people anywhere less reconciled than these.

They were glad to talk and not afraid to express an opinion. They had many things to tell.

First, they say they are in a dire economic situation. Not that crops are bad, but the state and the system consume them. They look upon the state as a monster devised to devour peasants. They think it is a tool by which clever, educated men take money away from peasants. Taxes, they say, are very high, the prices peasants get for their produce are very low and everything the peasant has to buy, expensive.

"Well, how much of an income do you really have?"

"We don't have an income," they retorted. "Most of us never see money. You couldn't change 100 dinars ($2) in the whole village. Most of the people here live on dry food. A real family meal about a table is forgotten. They see meat only on the great holidays. Why, there isn't kerosene in half the homes scattered through the woods. When a fire goes out we borrow coals of fire from our neighbors, because we can't afford matches. Do you think a nation should live like that?"

"Was it always this way?"

"No," they said, and sighed for "good old times."

"But why is it worse now? Does your ground yield less?"

Army and Police Costly

"There are two reasons," they replied. "First, we are a few more in number, but that isn't the main thing. Now the state and the city people take our money. We have a great army, an enormous police, countless state officials, banks, big merchants, palaces. We pay for all that. Yugoslavia's for those people, not for us."

"Can't you change it? Didn't you create Yugoslavia?"

They were silent for a while, then an elderly, thin-faced, white-haired man replied: "Not any more! The state's in control and at elections we're helpless. If we fight, the bankers and lawyers and police chiefs find some way to punish us. When I was young, Serbia was a big peasant family and we dominated. Now the city lords it over us. They live like nobles; we crunch dry bread here in the wind."

This was what was heard in a coffee house in a Serbian village, from men whose fathers defied the Turkish Empire, a century long. And one of the major problems in southeast Europe is that so many people live and feel like that.

The Mayor 'Reviews' Camera Show

Wide World

"Judging Dachshund," by Samuel Falk

This Striking Photograph by Mr. Falk, of the New York Times-Wide World Photos, Won First Prize in the Feature Class at the Third Annual Exhibition of the Press Photographers' Association of New York

Fiorello H. La Guardia

Mayor of New York, Facing the Camera, Talks Things Over With Samuel Falk, One of the Prize-Winning Photographers

Roumanian Opposition Grows in War on Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Jan. 18—While the new Goga pro-fascist, anti-Semitic government in Roumania is moving swiftly to bring measures against the Jews into force, there are signs of quick realignments of minority parties in the country both in support of and in opposition to the ministry, leaving the future fate of the administration still in doubt.

The fact that the opposition is undoubtedly consolidating around Dr. Juliu Maniu, the National Peasant party leader, has not prevented new and challenging decrees. Yesterday the Premier decreed a nation-wide examination of the citizenship papers of all immigrants, with the intention of having suspicious cases quickly examined in the regular courts. A sinister touch reminiscent of dictatorship may be found in the communiqué, which says:

"It is everybody's right and duty to report such cases to the police immediately."

The decree, which is clearly aimed at the Jews, has been punctuated by a published interview with the anti-Semitic Minister of Public Works, George Cuza, asking for "complete elimination of the Jews" and stating that it is impossible to distinguish between newly arrived Jews and those of long residence in Roumania.

A Warning

Another move in prospect is the proposal to dissolve the Socialist trade unions and replace them by corporations similar to thse established in Fascist Italy.

This comment by so influential a member of the Cabinet has been taken as a plain warning that Premier Goga's original assurance that measures were only to be taken against the new immigrants among the Jews offers no guarantee for the future actions of the Government. A decree has already been issued revoking liquor licenses to Jews and eliminating Jewish physicians from practice with the insurance companies. Also a move to disbar 1500 Jewish lawyers has been halted only by the refusal of the Roumanian Bar Association to act in the matter.

Meanwhile, only today a new anti-Semitic measure is announced, with a ban on use of the Yiddish language in the province of Bessarabia.

So far, however, the Government has moved cautiously in its anti-Semitic program owning to repercussions from abroad. Last week the executive committee of the Jewish World Congress asked the League of National Council, which is to meet Jan. 26, to investigate the legal situation of the Jews in Roumania, treating the situation as a matter of urgency. The request was accompanied by a detailed memorandum on the status of Jews in the country.

Previously, United States Minister Franklin M. Gunther had intimated to Premier Goga that his Government was "concerned" over Roumania's policy.

A similar démarche on the part of Britain and France had apprised the Bucharest government of their unfavorable attitude on the question.

At the same time Hungary has shown some anxiety over a move to bar Hungarian minorities from military service, anticipating that further moves against the Hungarians in Transylvania may be expected.

Opposition Gaining

But the Government is not having everything its own way. Consolidation of the opposition was reported to have taken a definite step late last week when Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod, who some time ago seceded from the National Peasant party owing to his anti-Semitic leanings, was stated to have told the King that he was ready to return to his old allegiance and join hands with Dr. Maniu.

The latter, for his part, was said to have made up his quarrel with the King over the latter's friendship with Mme. Lupescu in order to strengthen opposition to the Fascist elements in power. The Peasant party controls 77 seats in Parliament, as against the Premier's minority of 39.

Further strength comes to the opposition in the merging yesterday of the Dinu Bratianu Liberal group with the Liberal dissidents under George Bratianu, who, with former Premier Tatarescu, will present a united front in the expected elections. At the same time the Government is being severely attacked by former Premier Nicholas Iorga, a powerful buttress of the Tatarescu National Democratic group, for its plan to hold a new election before being defeated in the Parliament. Professor Iorga stoutly affirms that such action is entirely unconstitutional.

The main recent accession of strength to Premier Goga's minority party comes in statements from Cornelius Z. Codreanu, anti-Semitic leader of the All-for-Fatherland party, that he would end his former opposition to the Premier and make common cause on a Fascist policy.

Horse Tradition Persists Despite Changes in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—England is gradually changing, and memories of the days of horses and carriages are slipping away. But at the top of the steps leading from St. James's Park near the statue erected in 1833 to the Duke of York, once commander-in-chief of the British army, there is a spot that has retained the same appearance for more than 100 years. It takes one back to the reign of George IV.

On one side of this open space stands the United Service Club built in 1815, the year of the Battle of Waterloo. On the other side is the Athenaeum Club, which opened its doors to literary and learned men in 1930. On the curb on each side stands a mounting block for riders, on which a plaque records that the blocks were erected at the request of the Duke of Wellington in 1830. At the corners of the roadway are iron posts with the letters "G. R. IV" on them. The monogram, "G. Rex," appears also on the standards of the lamps, which at that date were, presumably, oil burners. These details take one back through the reigns of George VI, Edward VIII, George V, Edward VII, and Victoria.

Mounting Blocks

And those mounting blocks. One might wait now for months, years, probably for ever, without seeing them used. The days have gone when smart grooms brought their masters' horses around and the riders would amble off down Pall Mall, through Marlborough Gate and past the sentries at St. James's Palace into St. James's Park. There they could get onto the soft dirt track and canter up Constitution Hill, and so into Rotten Row where the "quality" disported themselves on horseback—as they still do.

Now the majority of the riders reach the park by bus, taxi or motor, and mount their horses there. The open space between the Athenaeum and the United Service Club is a parking place for cars, and taxis line the curb where in time past the grooms led their horses up and down, and where the "Iron Duke" might have been seen getting into his saddle from the mounting block which still stands there.

Nation of Horse-Lovers

But although horses are now forbidden during certain hours in some of the busiest streets of London the British are still a nation of horse-lovers, and within the past few years there has been a considerable increase in riding as a recreation. Riding schools have sprung up all over the country, and parties of young people in the various stages of tuition may be seen in charge of riding-masters.

Riding in London means riding in such of the parks as have dirt tracks for the purpose. But in the country, once off the main roads with their hard surfaces, there are still quiet lanes and open downs to tempt the riders out of a walk.

Jump in Ontario Highway Patrol Has Safety Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In an effort to achieve safer traffic conditions in the province, an increase in the force of the highway motorcycle patrol of the provincial police, has been ordered by the Ontario government. Allocation of the new personnel is to be in relation to the amount of traffic on the various highways in Northern and Southern Ontario, it was recently announced by Attorney General Gordon Conant, who described it as primarily a "preventive" measure.

Making it clear that he was more concerned with reducing the number of accidents, Mr. Conant said, however, that where an offense justified court action, the prosecution shall be vigorous and the sentence adequate to the offense. His instructions referred particularly to drunken driving offenses, and where there are charges of reckless driving and drunken driving, that of driving while intoxicated must be first disposed of, and in such cases, charges shall be laid both under the Criminal Code and the Highway Traffic Act.

He further suggested that "judicial officers disposing of a case of driving while intoxicated or reckless driving should be urged to impose more than the minimum penalty where the offense is flagrant or has damaged or jeopardized persons or property."

Traffic officers were also reminded that there are other breaches of the traffic laws other than speeding which demand their attention, such as driving on the wrong side of the road, cutting-in, failure to observe right-of-way, etc.

Most of the attorney general's recommendations are already in force in the Toronto district, it was explained by the crown attorney of York County, as there has been a stiffening of measures against drunk or reckless drivers.

De Valera Presses Irish Union

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Ireland sought for the second time today to gain Great Britain's approval of his plan to unite Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Britain's stand that relations between Ireland (former Irish Free State) and Northern Ireland (Ulster) could not be modified without Ulster's consent was not accepted by the Irish delegation to the British-Irish economic peace conference.

The split complicated negotiations over mutually vital trade and defense problems. With Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain presiding, the conferees had devoted an hour and a half to the problem of union and two hours to trade, finances and defense.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. de Valera were reported anxious to discontinue special duties imposed by their countries on each other's products.

In addition Mr. de Valera sought to regain full sovereignty over Irish ports now designated as British naval bases in time of war. In return it was reported he was prepared to offer Great Britain harbor and air facilities in the event of a European war.

On the whole the conversations were marked by an atmosphere of friendliness in sharp contrast to the bitterness that has characterized many Anglo-Irish meetings in the past.

This was taken to indicate that both parties sincerely were seeking to reach an agreement despite the obstacle of Irish unity.

Mr. de Valera yesterday appeared to have decided to handle an embarrassing political situation by ignoring King George VI.

He broke a well-established precedent for Dominion Premiers by failing to call at Buckingham Palace to sign the visitors' book as a gesture of courtesy to the King.

When Premiers of Dominions have been in London for 36 hours or more they invariably have done this, in the past, whether the King was at the palace or not. King George now is at Sandringham Palace, outside London.

Mr. de Valera, who reached London Saturday, was understood to be afraid he would lose political support among Irish Republicans if he paid this courtesy to the King. For years he has been careful not to remain in London as long as 36 hours.

The new Irish Constitution, sponsored by Mr. de Valera, makes no mention of the British Crown.

Small-Holdings Plan in England Achieves Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—An interesting chapter in the history of small-holdings in England has come to an end with the transfer to the Commissioner for Crown Lands of the Wingland Holdings in Norfolk and South Lincolnshire. The link between the beginning and end of the chapter is Sir Richard Winfrey, the last survivor of the original sponsors and guarantors.

Inspired by the campaign begun by Joseph Arch, the Warwickshire pioneer, and Jesse Collings, of "Three Acres and a Cow" fame, they took over land from Lord Carrington (afterward the Marquis of Lincolnshire) more than 40 years ago. The late Sir Halley Stewart was the president of their association, continuing in this position for many years.

Sir Richard Winfrey, in handing over the lands, said that the value and volume of produce grown on these 1000 acres was twice—perhaps even three times—what it was when the land was let to farmers at £1 an acre. On the first farm taken over they placed 30 resident small-holders and their families.

Mr. J. H. Diggle of Norwich, who had been steward of the estate for 16 years, said that the scheme had from its outset satisfied the main conditions for transferring the land to small holdings—namely, a likely increase in production, a bigger resident population, and the raising of a ladder of progress for thrifty laborers.

Mr. C. L. Stocks, Permanent Commissioner for Crown Lands, said, "Probably very few of you realize the great changes which have taken place since the pioneer work began.

"In the early days if a man was in the country and had no capital there was no chance of independence on the land for him. He was very lucky even if he had an allotment. He certainly did not have a small-holding. Today there is an avenue between the farm worker and the farmer, and it is people like Sir Richard who have made that half-way house."

Canadian Unity Seen Gaining

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 (CP)—Determination of the people to strengthen Canadian unity was revealed in the result of today's by-election in Montreal St. Henry, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said last night.

Success of the official Liberal candidate, J. A. Bonnier, over his chief opponent, Camillien Houde, independent, "affords renewed evidence of approval by the electorate of the policies of the present Liberal administration," the Prime Minister said.

"Appeals to prejudice have been deservedly rejected," Mr. Mackenzie King said in a prepared statement. Unscrupulous efforts to misrepresent the problem of defense have been repudiated, he declared, and the attempt to isolate the historic Province of Quebec in matters vital to the common good of the Dominion as a whole has failed.

"In the by-elections recently held in Victoria and Lotbiniere, and now in St. Henry," the statement added, "discussion has centered largely upon the policies of the Federal Administration of furthering international trade and of taking necessary measures for defense. Issues of narrow sectionalism were also raised during the campaigns.

"Taken as a whole, the results of these contests reveal a reassuring determination, on the part of the people, to pursue those courses which will strengthen the foundations of Canadian unity, provide adequate national defense, and, through enlarged opportunities of world trade, insure an increasing measure of national prosperity."

Victory of Mr. Bonnier leaves the House of Commons standing as follows: Liberals 178, Conservatives 38, Social Credit 17, C. C. F. 7, Independent 1, Reconstruction 1, United Farmers Ontario 1; vacant 2; total 245.

The two vacancies are in Argenteuil, Que., formerly represented by Sir George Perley, Conservative, and Saint John-Albert, N. B., formerly represented by W. M. Ryan. Both members passed on Jan. 4 last. By-elections to fill these vacancies have been called for Feb. 28.

Ship's Clock Won 1714 Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At Greenwich (England) Observatory is a ship's chronometer, still in working order, which won in 1714 a prize of £20,000 offered by the British Government for any instrument which should prove itself capable of determining a ship's position at sea after six weeks' voyage.

In those early eighteenth century days no one ever expected a clock to keep accurate time on the high seas, for a pendulum-operated time-piece stopped every moment or two owing to the ship's motion; and other clocks were not accurate enough, even on land, to fulfill the conditions laid down by the Government. One of these conditions limited the maximum error—fast or slow—to three seconds per day! The winning time-piece, however, did not become popular on account of its high cost and intricacy. A duplicate, made to special order, cost £450.

Not for another 50 years did an improved type of time-piece appear, and all modern chronometers follow very much the same general lines. Today the captain's much-prized time-piece resembles a high-grade watch but rather larger in size. It is mounted in special bearings which keep the mechanism always horizontal irrespective of the ship's movements. A special type of escapement mechanism is used, along with the grooved conical "wheel" or "fusee" to compensate for slight differences in the main-spring tension.

A chronometer, such as is used on Atlantic liners, operates with amazing accuracy, and often keeps within a maximum error of one second per 24 hours for six months on end, despite wide variations in temperature and the roughest of weather at sea.

Earhart Fund Aids Equal Rights Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The establishment of an Amelia Earhart Fund to continue its campaign for "equal rights between men and women" has been anounced by the National Woman's Party.

"A memorial so often closes a chapter—signals the fall of the curtain—suggesting finis," says the party's organ Equal Rights. "Immortality lies in the continuation of work.

It is for this reason that the party now gives Miss Earhart's name "to the fund that gives wings to the cause in which she believed and which she never failed to advance."

Presbyterians Launch Drive for $10,000,000

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Representatives of the Presbyterian college union, at a meeting today, launched a program of participation in the three-year campaign to raise $10,000,000 for 54 Presbyterian colleges and universities.

Dr. H. M. Robinson of Philadelphia, secretary of the Presbyterian board of education, said a national appeal for contributions from church members would be made the first year and that starting in 1939, college presidents would head campaigns for their institutions.

Old Mines Reopened In West Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GERALDTON, West Australia—New demand for metals has revived production in poorer mines of this State. Many newly organized plants of the gold industry are just operating their first year of production.

The Northampton Lead Field, 30 miles north of here, has started into activity. To undertake the work adequately, a company has just been formed after acquiring 52 acres of the richest lands. Surveys have shown that in a proved width of vein of 12 feet and down to an average depth of 100 feet, there is available not less than 120,000 tons of 28 per cent lead.

Moreover, a recent discovery shows that the lode opens out to a width of 40 feet and consists of pure galena. A sample raising of 9744 tons of ore from the Surprise South Mine returned 1442 tons of lead, and was sufficiently encouraging to the prospectors to employ labor and hand pick galena from the open cut and bag ore ready for transport to the railway.

League War Moves Disowned in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18 (AP)—Sweden's Foreign Minister, Richard Sandler, yesterday told the Riksdag that Sweden never would participate in any military action or sanctions by the League of Nations. He warned the Parliament against attempts to transform the League, of which Sweden is a member, into an ideological alliance, saying that "international co-operation must conform to actual conditions." He further said:

"If important states stand outside the League, forms for co-operation must be found outside the League, even if we believe the League offers the best platform for co-operation."

Canada Reserves Space At New York Fair

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 (CP)—Canada has reserved 40,000 square feet at the New York World's Fair, which will be held in 1939, it is announced.

The reservation was made by officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce, who are working on plans for an effective exhibit.

Worth of Britain Seen in Colonies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Historians of the future will judge Britain on the way she governs her colonies. Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, Britain's Colonial Secretary of State, said this in London recently.

"Our job," he continued, "is to see that we send out from this country our best men and women and that they work with the single-minded purpose of service to the Crown."

A remarkable feature of the colonial empire, he added, was that it contained 55,000,000 persons, all associated together and yet only one of every thousand was a European of pure British stock. The result was that every one of these, whether government official, trader, missionary, planter or settler, carried responsibilities of leadership and example.

University of Tennessee To Study Cotton Problem

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18 (AP)—Dr. James D. Hoskins, president of the University of Tennessee announces the formation of a "cotton institute" at the university to "integrate existing experimentations and promote further research in all phases of the cotton industry."

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The Mysterious Robinsons: Latest Russian Version

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—State Department pressure at last succeeded today in breaking down the barriers of official Soviet Russian secrecy as to the whereabouts of the mysterious Robinsons, or Rubenses, and bringing forth another version of the already involved tale.

Loy W. Henderson, first secretary of the United States Embassy in Moscow, received an oral reply to his long-standing request for information from the Russian Foreign Office, which was transmitted to the State Department and made public here. According to this oral information, which now stands as the official Russian version of the incident, both of the Robinsons are now under arrest in Russia.

Mrs. Robinson is being held as a suspect and is under examination, but no formal charges of espionage have yet been placed against her. But her alleged husband, Donald Louis Robinson, is charged definitely with espionage.

The Russian Version

The Russian version begins with the appearance of the Robinsons-Rubenses in Moscow in early November at which time it is stated that their peculiar behaviour attracted the attention of Russian "internal authorities." In early December it is said that a suspicious individual was arrested at Sverdlosk, a city in the Urals, and that many passports were found on him including an American passport bearing the name of Donald Louis Robinson.

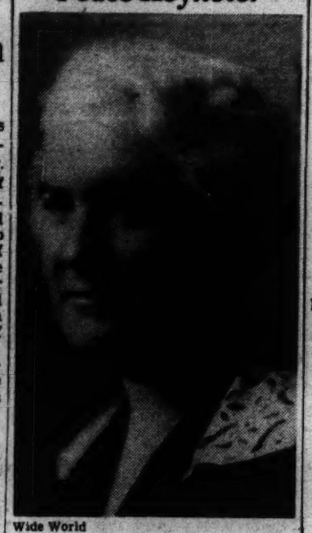
The story then shifts back to Moscow, with some of the connections not altogether clear. Again in December, it was represented to Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Robinson herself informed Russian "internal authorities" that her husband was ill and had been taken to a hospital. So suspicious were these authorities of Robinson that they decided to take his alleged wife also into custody for examination, which they proceeded to do. They say she was arrested in Moscow shortly after the arrest of the husband.

They add that they have established to their satisfaction that the Robinsons entered the Soviet Union illegally.

Stories Differ

This tale does not quite fit in with Mrs. Robinson's own appeal to American authorities in Moscow when she found that her husband had disappeared, and her contention to them that when she sought information from Soviet officials she was herself informed that he had been taken to an hospital.

Peace Keynoter



Wide World
Miss Josephine Schain
Who Heads the Thirteenth National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War

World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

between an aggressor and a victim of aggression. Or are we perhaps beginning to appreciate that it is no more tolerable to live in a world where international law breakers go unchallenged than it is to live in a city where lawlessness is condoned?"

Positive Program Sought

Before the women go home on Friday they will adopt recommendations for a positive peace program based on co-operation.

If a recommendation put to the conference by its officers is adopted, emphasis in 1938 will be placed on (1) education as to the international character of war and the imperative need of international co-operation to eliminate it; and (2) support of all measures promoting active co-operation of the United States with other nations to deal with problems disturbing to peace, to curb the power of treaty-breaking and lawless nations and to restore and maintain orderly processes in international relations.

As a starting point of this year's conference, James G. McDonald, New York Times editorial writer, described major tendencies in world affairs today as: (1) Advance of dictatorships; (2) struggle for control of Middle Europe; (3) the Sino-Japanese conflict; (4) growing weakness of Soviet Russia; (5) retreat of smaller states from collective security in the hope of finding safety; (6) uncertainty as to what the policy of the United States shall be toward other nations.

Japan and China

Referring to the Japanese attack on China as an "utterly inexcusable invasion of a country seeking only to set its own house in order," Mr. McDonald expressed the view that Japan may succeed in helping Gen. Chiang Kai-shek unify China. "While Japan wins all the battles, China is being brought into a consciousness of itself it never has known before," he declared.

Pointing out that sentiment in the United States is undoubtedly isolationist, Mr. McDonald said he doubted that the Administration had submitted to that view although it has as yet brought forth no clear-cut program of international co-operation.

Announcement was made at the opening session of two memorial funds in honor of women who have done outstanding work for peace. One, in honor of Mrs. Florence Trueblood Steere, of Haverford, Penna., for 25 years secretary of the American Peace Society, was founded by her husband. Various women including Lady Astor, Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., contributed to a second, in honor of Miss Ruth Morgan, former chairman of International Co-operation for the National League of Women Voters.

The growth of the International Peace Campaign was traced by Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, of Atlantic Theological Seminary. This group, a co-ordinating agency of peace organizations in various countries, has been a pioneer in methods and ways of approach, Dr. Atkinson explained. It has brought art into the fight against war, using striking pictures, cartoons, photographs and diagrams, and has put the loud speaker to work.

Dr. Atkinson pointed out that while establishment of peace is an international task, arousing of sentiment is more or less a national task.

"What may prove effective in one land may be futile when tried in another," he declared. "We have had in America over-much criticism of what others have failed to do, and not enough genuine co-operation with the people of other countries to help solve a problem that is common to all."

Modern Pioneer Caravan Nears Last Leg of Trek

SOMERSET, Penna., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Northwest Territories caravan, tracing the route from New England to the Ohio River followed 150 years ago by a small band of pioneers, prepared today for the last leg of their 639-mile overland journey—a short trek to West Newton.

At West Newton the travelers will spend two months building boats, then will journey down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, to Marietta, Ohio, where they are scheduled to arrive about April 7.

Air Travel Gains

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Eastern Airplanes division of North American Aviation carried 11,395 passengers in December, against 8072 during December, 1936, it was announced today.

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Union Prohibits Wildcat Strikes In Motor Field

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—New York's Court of Appeals upheld today the legality of a "closed shop" clause in an agreement between a labor union and an employer.

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit, Mich.: The way was open today for renewal of contract discussions by the United Automobile Workers of America and General Motors Corporation with union announcement that it is "unalterably opposed to all unauthorized strikes" and will discipline members responsible for them.

The wildcat strike pledge has been a stumbling block for many weeks. The union has been seeking a revision of the General Motors contract.

W. S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, has declared repeatedly that further conversations about contract revision were useless unless union assurance was given on this point.

The new pledge amounts to an irrevocable guarantee, the union said. The action was taken by the international executive board of the union, was unanimous, and will not require ratification.

Harrison, N. J.: Committee for Industrial Organization strikers posted pickets around the large plant of the Crucible Steel Company of America which the workers had held for more than 16 hours because of a contract dispute until ordered out by police.

Obeying Police Chief Peter S. Brady's ultimatum that they resume work or leave the plant at the end of a conference with the management, 300 men evacuated the factory shortly after midnight.

Brady, who warned the strikers that "every police officer in Harrison is ready for duty," said he would permit orderly picketing.

About 1000 workers reported outside the plant but most of them went home. Only office workers entered the factory. Strike leaders said the management had agreed to one of their demands, recognition of seniority rights for union workers, and that negotiations were continuing.

San Francisco: The National Unity Conference of delegates representing 100,000 union seamen sought a constitution for their C. I. O.-sponsored group while defection from C. I. O. ranks appeared in one west coast unit of the proposed organization.

As leaders of the unity movement caucused in preparation for sessions, the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Wipers and Watertenders defeated C. I. O.-backed candidates for principal offices in the union.

The firemen are one of the three groups of unlicensed personnel involved in the convention, designed to produce a "solid front" organization of Atlantic, Pacific, Great Lakes and Gulf seamen. The other two groups are sailors, cooks and stewards.

The Sailors Union of the Pacific, claiming 7000 members, declined an invitation to attend the conference after its members voted against affiliation with either the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L.

There was nothing to indicate the firemen's vote on officers would have any immediate effect on plans to continue the unity conference, which brought together several men high up in C. I. O. ranks, among them Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, and Harry Bridges, western C. I. O. director.

Washington: Senate supporters of the National Labor Relations Board criticized proposals to cut its funds and investigate its activities.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has voted to reduce the board's 1939 appropriation $385,000 below the $2,955,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Almost simultaneously the Senate Judiciary Committee was setting up a subcommittee to consider a resolution by Senator Burke (D) of Nebraska, for inquiry into the board's operations.

Pittsburgh, Penna.: A shortage of fruit and vegetables was threatened for Pittsburgh and communities within a 100-mile radius as efforts to settle quickly a strike of approximately 500 produce handlers failed. The union called the strike charging the dealers had violated terms of their contract by dismissing 80 employees in the terminal delivery service and doubling the work of car and delivery men. Howard McGregor, local union president, also claimed overtime pay and vacations were not being allowed as provided in the contract. John Moffatt of the Federal Mediation Bureau came from Washington to lend assistance.

San Juan, Puerto Rico: President Roosevelt has been asked to intervene in settling Puerto Rico's prolonged dock strike. The request came from Manuel Rubio Salinas, head of the dock workers who have tied up shipping for 16 days in a demand for increased wages.

Acting Governor Rafael Menendez Ramos said the situation did not call for federal intervention. Other federal officials explained that collective bargaining had not been denied the strikers and their rights to picket had not been interfered with. There has been no picketing so far, however, as shipping companies have made no attempts to handle cargo since the strike started.

Strikers at first asked their basic hourly pay be increased to 75 cents. Later they lowered their demand to 60 cents. Shipping companies offered a 15 per cent increase from the present rate of 32 cents an hour.

Orizaba, Vera Cruz State, Mex.: A 24-hour general strike, which tied up virtually every key industry in Vera Cruz State and caused at least eight fatalities in interunion rioting, ended promptly on schedule. President Cardenas, who hurried to Orizaba as soon as violence broke out, declared his Government was determined to end such disorders, and added that "it is premature to fix responsibility."

The walkout was called by the Regional Federation of Workers and Peasants (F. R. O. C.) in protest against court delays in deciding whether F. R. O. C. or the Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers (C. R. O. M.) should represent employees of local cotton mills. The strike had tied up transportation, manufacturing, oil production and public services throughout the state.

Halifax, Nova Scotia: A meeting of the Halifax Fish Handlers' and Cutters' Union accepted terms of a settlement announced by Premier A. L. MacDonald of Nova Scotia and decided to return to their jobs at the Maritime-National Fish, Limited. Members of the union had been on strike since Jan. 8, when 79 employees were laid off. They were reinstated the next day, but the strike continued for union recognition.

The settlement provides all striking employes of the company may return to work "without discrimination" and that a vote will be taken among employees on whether they wish to join the union.

Washington: The coast guard took over the movement of mail between Seattle and Alaska and between Alaskan ports for the duration of the maritime strike at Seattle.

Society for Euthanasia Announces Formation

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Formation of an American society to spread the idea of "mercy-killing" for persons suffering from so-called incurable disease, was announced here today. The organization is the National Society for the Legalization of Euthanasia, headed by Dr. Charles Francis Potter, leader of the First Humanist Society of New York. On the advisory board are 49 American and British physicians, ministers, educators and authors.

Dr. Potter said that directors of the new society included John H. Comstock, of Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. Frank H. Hankins, of Smith College; Dr. Clarence Cook Little, president of the American Birth Control League; Dr. George H. Parker, of Harvard University; Dr. Ines C. Philbrick, of Dayton, Ohio; and Dr. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University.

Honored

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Edward Bruce

For his "outstanding achievement in promoting the fine and decorative arts in the United States," Mr. Bruce, who is chief of the Treasury Department's painting and sculpture section, has been selected to receive the Friedsam Medal by the Architectural League of New York.

Pacts Scrapped By Aggressors, Schurman Warns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The time has come in world affairs when no nation can trust for its security to treaties, the law of nations or to fundamental tenets of justice and righteousness, in the opinion of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, formerly Ambassador to Germany, Minister to China and internationally known educator who was once president of Cornell University.

"Just as within the boundaries of a single country, we have, since the World War, seen revolutions arise and consolidate themselves by sheer force, pursuing only their ends without regard to the restraints of law or right or religion, so in the world as a whole the non-possessing and dissatisfied nations are demanding a new deal and are determined at any cost to achieve it," Dr. Schurman declared in an address before the thirty-ninth annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

"Pacifism No Security"

Dr. Schurman, who was the principal speaker, reviewed the world situation and expressed a wish that the European and oriental horizons were as fair as those of United States and Latin America, where he saw the "good neighbor" policy being practiced. He praised the conduct of foreign affairs by the Roosevelt Administration, but, viewing the situation across the Atlantic and Pacific darkly, warned that pacifism was no security against war and isolation no safeguard of the nation's integrity.

"I do not believe that in this day or in the near future the possessive and satisfied nations can trust for the security of their empires to treaties or to the law of nations or to fundamental principles of justice and righteousness," he declared.

Maintaining an economic survey made jointly by the International Chamber of Commerce and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace two years ago, Mr. Schurman added:

"The result of this survey has convinced the people who have studied the report that the future peace of the world depends upon the development of sound economic relations between the nations.

The Program

"Our program consists of international stabilization of currencies, fair adjustment of international trade barriers, settlement of international debts, limitation of armaments and better distribution of raw materials, food and clothing throughout the world.

"It must have the backing and support of all thinking people in order to prevent a world war which, without doubt, would end civilization as we understand it."

Dr. Schurman held that the democratic nations of Europe had become in the course of history "also the possessing and satisfied nations," and that the United States was "in the same category." This, he declared, made them "the objects of suspicion and dislike to the authoritarian nations, who also covet their colonies and other territories."

The former diplomat referred to a talk he had with Chancellor Hitler in 1936, saying:

"He asked me to name, if I could—he challenged the world to point to—a single instance in which he had injured any other nation in the course of his resumption of the inalienable rights of German sovereignty, which the victors at the Versailles conference had attempted to abrogate or restrict.

"Whether you considered the re-extension of the complete military control of the nation over the Rhineland, which was their own territory, or the re-establishment of a national army with universal and compulsory military training. . . . You had to admit that, while he had broken the shackles of Versailles, . . . he had not done one iota of harm to any one nation or to any of its territorial possessions.

"I hold no brief for Germany, but I think it important to set forth the German point of view."

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The English Public School Continues as a Vital Part of Britain's Educational System

The English Public School—I

By J. F. Roxburgh, M. A. (Cantab) L. ès L. (Paris)
Headmaster of Stowe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a commonplace in England that the expression "Public School" cannot be defined, and that if ten Englishmen were asked to enumerate the Public Schools they would present ten different lists. Yet there are certain schools which would undoubtedly appear on every list, and these may be considered to establish the type—though how far other schools may diverge from that type and yet be reckoned Public Schools must remain a matter of opinion. If, therefore, we say that the Public Schools are Winchester, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Westminster, Charterhouse and a number of others, we shall be safe.

The six schools named have some obvious characteristics in common. They are all private (not "public") institutions and they are all boarding schools for boys between 13 and 18 years of age. They are all ancient (though several more recent foundations would also be on every list of Public Schools). They all have a history and tradition of which they are justly proud. They are all independent of the state. They are all conducted by unpaid governors who can make no profits out of them. They are all expensive enough to exclude (except through scholarships) those who are not fairly well-to-do.

Divided Into "Houses"

They have two further features which are peculiar to English schools and typical of the English attitude toward education. For what the Englishman wants, even if he does not admit it, is education of the character first and education of the mind second. These two features are the House system and the Prefect system.

The schools are divided into groups of some 50 boys, each group living in a separate building. This building or "house" is in the charge of one of the masters, who, in addition to whatever teaching work he does in the school, is responsible for the moral and material well-being of all the boys in his House from their arrival at 13 to their departure at 18. A boy's happiness and progress while at school will probably depend more upon his housemaster than upon anyone or anything else.

Stimulus to Endeavor

The Houses are intensely conscious of their own individualities. Each is a keen rival of all the rest at games, and each is inclined to believe that its own tone and quality are superior to those of the others. This emulation provides a real stimulus to endeavor, and the "House spirit" (when not allowed to run riot, as it sometimes does) is an important element in Public School life.

The general discipline of the school and the internal discipline of the Houses is to a large extent maintained by Prefects. These officials (known by other names in certain schools) are chosen by the housemasters and the headmaster from among the senior boys. Their selection, in which the other boys play no part, is determined by their personal qualities and by the probability that when installed they will be able both to lead and to control those under them.

They organize the games, enforce obedience to the rules, keep order in the hours of "preparation," and generally see to it that the machinery of the boys' out-of-school life functions well and smoothly. Their responsibilities are real and their duties sometimes heavy. In return for their labors they are entitled to a certain amount of personal service from the youngest boys. The extent to which the young boys "fag" for the Prefects varies greatly in different schools, and so do the "sanctions" to which the great ones may have recourse in case of default.

Develops Trustworthiness

The fagging system is perhaps more likely to be reformed in the near future than any other traditional feature of the Public Schools. But the Prefect system, of which it is at present a part, will certainly go on, for it is admitted to have a high value in developing such qualities as trustworthiness, power of leadership and willingness to accept responsibility. It is a cardinal and characteristic feature of the English Public Schools.

The six schools first named have, of course, other features less distinctive but not necessarily less valuable. They are, for example, extremely efficient, having ample and first-rate teaching staffs and lavish equipment. They provide opportunities for specialized work in all the chief subjects ancient and modern. Their buildings are beautiful, full of character and rich in historic associations. Their playing fields are spacious; their games, though of limited number and variety, reach a high standard; and the matches between their teams are often (as in the case of the Eton and Harrow cricket match) regarded in the country as important sporting and social events.

They each maintain a contingent of the Officers Training Corps, which prepares boys to become officers of the Territorial Army or, in case of war, to fill the junior commissioned ranks of an emergency force. They all encourage many kinds of activity in addition to formal study. In all of them, for instance, music flourishes. In all of them artistic boys may develop their gifts under admirable conditions. In all of them societies of every kind abound—archaeological, debating, literary, political, natural scientific.

In size the Public Schools vary, from Eton, which is 1150, to Westminster, which is about 350, though probably the majority of acknowledged Public Schools are between 400 and 800 strong.

Different Origins

The different schools have, of course, different origins. One or two had from the beginning a special connection with Oxford or Cambridge. Some of the oldest were founded as charities having a purely local intention. The national status which these have since attained has surprised and sometimes displeased their local Governors. They attained it in the days when the need for secondary education was becoming more acute and the class able to pay for it more numerous. All the local schools did not, of course, become famous and popular. Many are still obscure. But here and there an outstanding headmaster or a specially favorable position made it seem worth people's while to send boys even from a distance.

In moments of expansion not only have some of the old schools enlarged their boundaries to take boarders from afar, but new schools have been founded. A prolific period was the early part of Queen Victoria's reign, when commerce was adding to wealth, when railways were facilitating movement, and when concentration of the middle classes in industrial areas was bringing about a demand for boarding-schools in the open country. During this period Wellington, Marlborough, Malvern, Clifton, Cheltenham and others came into being, and various schools till then unknown came into prominence.

Founded by Private Individuals

When new Public Schools were founded they owed nothing to government action. They were founded by individual groups of devoted men who from time to time saw a need and met it. The nation had no policy in these matters and, as a whole, did not grasp what was being done for it. A period of 50 years saw the renascence of the greatest and oldest schools, including Rugby under Arnold, and the foundation of many new ones; and during this period the English, without consciously willing it, became possessed of their Public Schools. In fact, England acquired its Public Schools as it acquired its Empire, in a fit of absence of mind.

When it had acquired them it straightway became proud of them. The Public Schools had come in order to meet a need; they remained in order to flatter a sentiment. Throughout the rest of the nineteenth century it was a source of pride to an individual to have been educated at a Public School, and the Public Schools themselves were a source of pride to the country—which regarded them as a characteristic product of itself such as other nations must necessarily envy.

Their Monopoly Has Gone

They are certainly characteristic of the country of their origin, though how far other nations envy them is an open question. Even in England their position has now been seriously shaken. Their monopoly has gone. They are still convenient, but they are no longer necessary. They are still powerful, but they no longer reign alone. In the last century their pre-eminence was not in doubt. They educated the leaders of the national life—the statesmen, the civil servants, the clergy, the army officers, the heads of the professions. Such men owed their position to the education which the expensive boarding-schools provided and which their parents' money had made available for them. Now things are different. The state provides education in efficient and inexpensive day schools, the product of which competes with the Public School man on equal terms—and often beats him.

And the Public Schools have to compete not only with efficient rivals (though, in fact, few of their rivals approach them in efficiency), but also with bitter critics. First and most frequently it is said that the Public Schools are "class institutions" which help to perpetuate class distinctions. The charge cannot be wholly denied. But so long as there exist in England both independent incomes and independent schools, there will be schools for the well-to-do. That is rather a sociological than an educational question, and what the Public Schools, as schools, have to consider is whether they are doing the best possible for the boys who, in fact, attend them. Even this is not conceded by the critics. The Public Schools, they say, produce a uniform type; they discourage individuality and imagination; they value games too highly and exalt muscle over mind.

Criticisms Examined

These are habitual criticisms, often refuted but ever recurring. In some there is a measure of truth. In every boarding-school the pressure of the multitude upon the individual is heavier and more persistent than in a day school. The individual boy risks being leveled up or down to a creditable but undistinguished standard. Majority opinion in a gathering of adolescents is always apt to be too conventional and in a boarding-school majority opinion is all-powerful. Yet in a good Public School personality tells more than in many communities—and certainly more than in a day school, where the boys are together for fewer hours in the 24. There is no place where individual merit and personal qualities are more readily recognized than in a good Public School.

Games do indeed play a larger part in boarding-schools than in day schools—which have less time for them. But games help to develop some of the best qualities of manhood, and in a good Public School other activities never fail of recognition. What could be more ludicrous than to suggest that in such a school as Winchester brawn is worshiped and intellect despised? The real trouble arises when a boy's natural admiration for physical prowess is carried unmodified into middle age. But that trouble—and we have plenty of it both in England and America—is due to something much deeper in the national life than the fact that a few thousand Englishmen out of many millions have spent five years in Public Schools.

Three Essential Merits

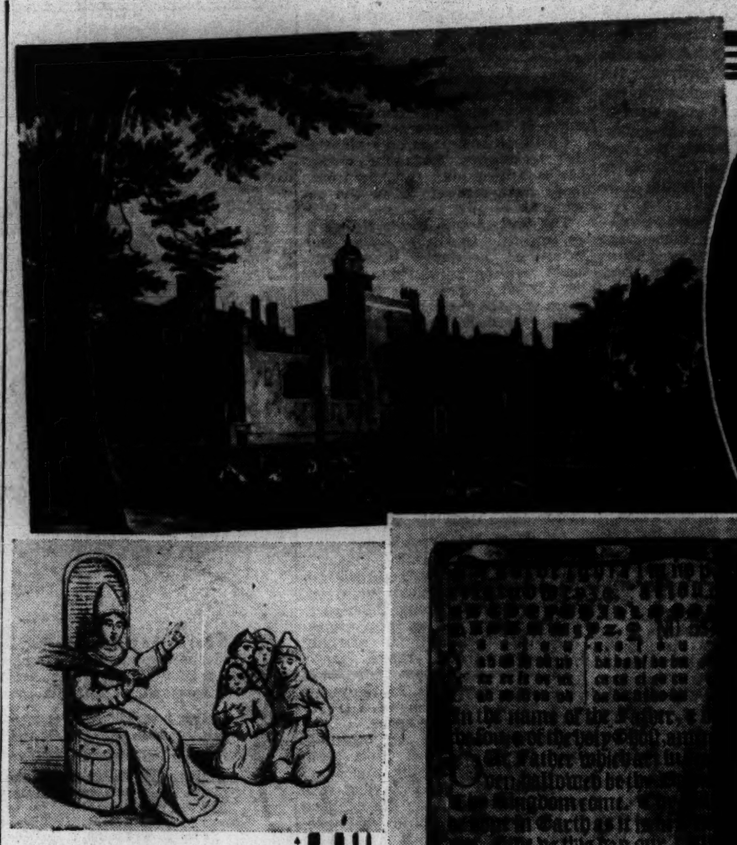
The Public Schools may have faults. But they have at least three essential merits. They take a boy at the age when gregariousness is natural to him and make him a member of a community of whose greatness he will be proud, to whose standards he must raise himself, to whose prosperity he can contribute, and to whose spirit he will wish to be loyal. They give him a unique opportunity of acquiring a sense of responsibility and some acquaintance with the art of command. They bring him into living contact with a tradition of decent conduct and strenuous endeavor which have a decisive effect on his character and career.

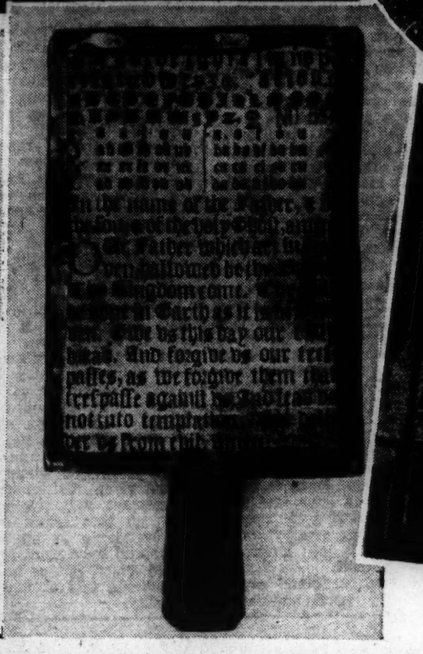
Englishmen know this well enough, and though they are often ready to abuse the Public Schools, they are usually ready to send their sons to them. The schools, therefore, remain full, and indeed, within the last 20 years, some additions have been found necessary. The system, even if it is not perfect, seems to offer something which English people want, and it has spread its influence widely through the country.

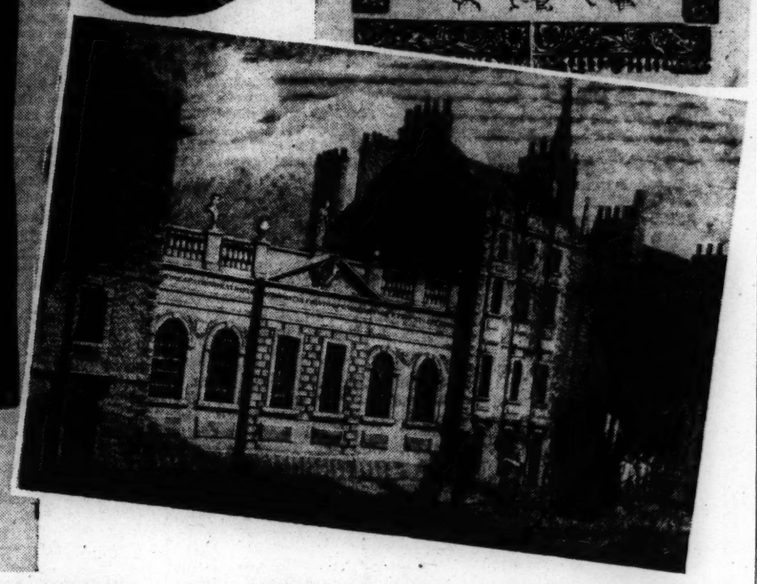
Now Include Girls' and Co-Educational Schools

With their gift for adaptation the English have not only extended the Public School system to include a few eminent day schools, many girls' schools and one or two co-educational schools (all of which have some of the characteristics of the true and typical Public Schools); but have also seen to it that their state-aided day schools shall adopt some of the Public School machinery and much of the Public School spirit.

The future is, of course, uncertain, for no one knows what political or economic changes may ultimately transform English life. But it seems certain that so English an institution as the Public School will not disappear from the country of its birth. In some form and by some means the English Public Schools will serve England in the future as they have so nobly served her in the past.







Rischgitz

Upper Row: Left—View of Charterhouse School as It Appeared During Thackeray's Time. Center—William of Wykeham, Founder of Winchester College in 1394, Generally Considered the Originator of the English Public School System. Right—Renaissance Schoolmaster, From a Grammar of R. Whittington, 1516. Lower Row: Left—Chastisement Threatened, a Medieval School Scene, From a Drawing in Caxton's "Mirror of the World." Center—Seventeenth-Century Hornbook. Right—St. Paul's School, London, in 1814.

The English Public School—A Series

The Christian Science Monitor today begins publication of its series on The English Public School. The schools to be described, the dates of their founding, and the writers of the articles are:

Jan. 25—**Winchester** (1394) R. W. Seton-Watson, P. H. Burges.

Feb. 1—**Eton** (1440) Col. H. G. Kennard, Sir Anthony Jenkinson, Stuart D. D. Pearl.

Feb. 8—**Sherborne** (1550) Prof. Harold Temperley, Derek Tasker.

Feb. 15—**Westminster** (1561) Viscount Davidson, R. A. Jauralde, E. A. Robie.

Feb. 21—**Merchant Taylors'** (1561) Ronald Gurner, Brenin Williams, K. F. Roetter.

March 1—**Rugby** (1567) Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Acland, Philip Toynbee, A. M. Andrews.

March 8—**Harrow** (1571) Lord Gorell, Hugh Saunders, W. A. Rothermel.

March 15—**Charterhouse** (1611) J. S. Braithwaite, John Graves.

March 22—**Dartmouth** (H. M. S. "Britannia" 1857) Rear-Admiral Henry P. Cayley, David Byerley Smith.

March 29—**Wellington** (1859) Major E. Sandford Carter, David Dunhill, Gene Keith.

April 5—**Roedean** (1885) Mrs. L. Cope Cornford, Naomi Harding, Amalia Martin-Gamero.

April 12—**Bedales** (1893) J. H. Badley, Colin Statham, Annie Vreede.

April 19—**Stowe** (1923) John Boyd-Carpenter, Peter Spencer Thomas, N. C. Eddy.

Apostrophes and Parentheses

With Sentences on Which You May Test Your Skill

Punctuation for Everybody—7

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To clear up uncertainties as to the use of the apostrophe in one of its chief functions, that of showing possession, we give you the following explanation of approved usage, with the latest edition of Webster's New International Dictionary as its authority:

Nouns, whether singular or plural not ending in an *s*- or *z*- sound add *'s*: *the dog's master*; *men's fashions*.

Plural nouns ending in *s* or *es* add the apostrophe only: *The horses' tails*.

Singular nouns ending in an *s*- or *z*- sound:

a. When of one syllable, add *'s*: *James's* (pronounced *James-es*) *office*;

b. When of two or more syllables taking accent on the last, add *'s*: *Dubois's books*;

c. When of two or more syllables not taking accent on the last, add *'s* if the last syllable is not preceded by an *s*- or *z*- sound: *Thomas's* (pronounced *Thomas-es*) *radio*;

d. When the last syllable is preceded by an *s*- or a *z*- sound, add simply the apostrophe: *Moses' courage*; *Jesus' example*; *for conscience sake*.

Abbreviations forming a part of titles may take the *'s*: *George VI's speech*; *Edison Co.'s building*. A firm name adds *'s* to the last word: *Haines & Taylor's store*.

The rules for the *s*- and *z* words sound complicated, but practice will prove them to be far simpler than they seem at first sight.

The plural of letters and figures is formed by adding *'s*: *four a's*; *three 2's*.

Remember that a possessive pronoun does not take an apostrophe: *it's* means *it is* and is an example of the apostrophe used to show the omission of a letter.

It's delightful.
The tree has lost its leaves.

RULES FOR PARENTHESES

The effect of parentheses in setting off inserted matter is somewhat more formal, less abrupt, than that of dashes. The rules for punctuating when parentheses are used should be noted carefully.

When a sentence contains a word or word group set off by parentheses, a mark of punctuation belonging to the part before this insertion should be placed after the second parenthesis mark.

We spent several hours at the castle (I mean Warwick Castle); then we returned to the inn for lunch.

A comma should not be used with parenthesis marks unless it would be required if there were no parenthesis marks.

She easily found the place (she had been there before) and soon made her selection.

As she walked to the place (she had been there before), she thought over the proposed undertaking.

When a parenthesis insertion is entirely detached, its end punctuation mark should fall inside the last parenthesis mark.

At dawn on Monday they sighted land. (This was the fourth day out.) The event caused the usual excitement.

In closing this series on punctuation, which, as we think you understand, does not attempt to cover the subject completely, but merely to explain the most essential things simply, so that he who runs may read—and punctuate, may we add a word or two by way of parting counsel?

In pondering whether or not to insert a comma or some other point when you have neither rule nor precedent for its use, ask yourself, "Does it clarify the meaning?" If you are sure it does, use it unless, by reconstructing the passage, you can make the meaning clear without it. For the best constructed sentence or paragraph is likely to be the one that requires the least punctuation. "Punctuation may remove an ambiguity, but will never produce that peculiar beauty which is perceived when the sense comes out clearly and distinctly by means of a happy arrangement."

We hope you will take the test which goes with this article. We had planned to publish it today, but for lack of room we are postponing it to Saturday's page. With these extra days in which to review, we are sure you will come through with flying colors!—Editor.

Round Tablers!

This is the only space left after fitting in the scheduled articles and pictures. But please stand by. We hope there will be more room next Tuesday. And anyway . . . Cheerio . . .

Chairman.

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Nine-hour cross-continent planes give practise to Army Air Corps crews —Supplementary naval defense machines made habitable for long period up—Canadian and U. S. pilots co-operate.

News in Aviation

A nine-hour jump across the United States by the new long range "flying fortress" of the Army Air Corps emphasizes the speed with which either of the seacoasts may be covered in case of attack. That these large military planes are able to do it implies, a Spartan "sticking to it" by the crew. While the first of the flying fortresses off the line may not have all the comforts, the new giant patrol bombers being built for the United States Navy on both the east and west coasts will have creature comforts comparable to commercial transport planes.

The new patrol bombers, regarded as a supplementary line of defense to the Navy's surface craft, will contain living quarters for from five to eight men. Their range is about 4000 miles. A galley, or kitchen, prepares food, enough of which is carried to last for weeks, if necessary. The quarters are soundproofed, to make long periods aboard more endurable. When current building contracts are completed, the Navy will have 100 such airplanes with range sufficient to cover both the Panama Canal and the Hawaiian Islands from the continental United States. Their weight, 25 tons, is equal to the Martin Clippers which fly the Pacific Ocean to China. Their top speed is over 200 miles an hour, and they carry a heavy armament.

The crew consists of a captain, first officer, radio man, flight engineer, navigator, a bombardier and machine gunners. Present work of the planes consists of coastal patrol, transporting equipment and personnel, dropping fragmentation bombs on "enemy" bombers or surface warships; and on offense, to carry on "original bombardment" before the arrival of the Navy's "battle wagons."

The fleet command at San Diego announces that 42 of these planes are to be assigned to the Hawaii squadron in 1938 and to the naval forces at Coco Solo in the Canal Zone, San Francisco and Puget Sound.

Canada's Air Pattern

Private companies should operate the feeder air lines in Canada, and not the government-owned Trans-Canada Air Lines, Philip G. Johnson, American vice-president and general manager of the company, maintains. He told Regina, Sask., businessmen that feeder line services which require equipment such as the transcontinental route is using should be operated by the government company, but not smaller feeder routes. Mr. Johnson said he did not believe in monopolistic control of Canadian airlines.

Trans-Canada, which is to start flights between Winnipeg and Vancouver probably in February, is now making daily test flights over the route. A service between Seattle and Vancouver is also under operation.

To criticisms that American pilots were being hired instead of Canadians, Mr. Johnson explained that many of these were technical experts who were training Canadian pilots. The men would fly the first trips across the country, testing air and ground equipment. When the line got into operation, he assured his audience, it would be entirely Canadian in operation.

International

Taking "Blind Flying" Test

Capt. John E. Harlin Cruises About Under Inspection of Transcontinental and Western Air Chief Pilot. Cockpit Is Hooded to Shut Out View of Ground and Sky. Plane Is Guided by Instruments, Directions From Airport Coming by Radio Signal

Planes From Plastics?

Studies being made in the use of plastics in airplane construction at the Bureau of Standards in Washington indicate progress, but the exploration into the subject is still in its infancy, G. M. Kline, of the Bureau staff said, in a paper issued by the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics.

Studies which have been conducted so far indicate that the present type "flivver" plane selling in the neighborhood of $1300, may be sold far below that cost. Plastic material, which has been proven stronger than birch wood though not steel or aluminum alloys, could be used for structural members of planes. Labor costs in airplane production, one of the principal factors in price, would be cut down by moulding large sections of planes in one piece.

Flying Brevities

A meter which detects electrically charged areas has been developed by United Air Lines' technical laboratory. The instrument is so sensitive that it records static that is not audible in the pilot's headphones.

A second Lockheed transport plane has been delivered to the Salt Lake City-Great Falls section of the recently consolidated Western Air Express - National Parks Airways route. The new plane carries six passengers, two pilots, 500 pounds of mail and express, and cruises at more than 200 miles an hour.

Domestic airlines in the United States in November, 1937, carried 81,654 passengers and flew 5,311,978 miles, according to reports of the Bureau of Air Commerce.

That Feminine Touch Tames Rigors of Week-End Cruises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In 1904, when the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers was formed, the people who were interested in boats were more occupied with the future of internal combustion engines and "toothpick" hulls than in three-burner stoves for the galley, double boilers to match the wall paint, and miniature refrigeration units,—if, indeed, they could have imagined such things.

But everything is different now,—as any number of the women can tell you who are running just as many footsteps through the three floors of the 1938 show.

The fact is an element of housekeeping has crept into the sport of sailing, due in large measure, no doubt, to the growing conviction among womenfolk that there is a legitimate feminine angle to yachting, and that pleasant fitting out, and a wide food variety, for cruises are that feminine angle.

Track down one of the women who has made up her mind to have a hand in the fitting out of a yacht or a cruiser and you are apt to find yourself confronted by a gleam in the eye, the like of which has seldom been seen on land or sea. Cruiser and yacht cabins used to be dull things. You accepted the stock decoration or whatever had been used by the previous owner. But those days are gone forever. Now, the minute the papers are passed, checks signed and all that, the feminine part of the new ownership says "Now, let me see; I think that apple green would be nicer than that dull, snuff color that's in the cabin. And for hangings, and to cover the chairs, and that divan across the end of the cabin. . . ."

How to Entertain at Sea

Other women encountered at the show say that the thing they like is the challenge cruising makes to a woman's powers as a hostess. Hardly anybody cruises these days without entertaining guests, either on the cruise itself, or putting in at various points along the way. The challenge comes primarily in the lack of space available to spread out in the usual motions of hostess-ship. But you learn to make the best of it. The days are gone when a few cans and a can opener that works will "get you by" on a cruise. Cruising is no longer a "roughing it" pursuit.

For an average week-end cruise, sailing Saturday noon, anchoring somewhere overnight and returning to the home anchorage Sunday afternoon, the best plan is a marketing list of food for five meals because, without a list in hand, you're apt to find yourself out on the billowy ocean without the butter, or the curry powder or something equally indispensable.

Up till recently, the only alternative to canned foods for cruises has been fresh ones. But now frozen foods have come to swell the resources.

The hostess who wants things to go smoothly in the galley as well as around the dinner table in the cabin will be careful in choosing her kitchen utensils; she will choose them for their versatility, for that will help reduce the number of separate utensils she will need on board; and that is essential when the limitations of space must be carefully considered. That is why a double boiler is practically the stellar cooking utensil for a ship's galley. If the stove has only one or two heating surfaces,—three at the most,—a double boiler will make it possible to heat vegetables, and get a supply of hot water for other uses at the same time.

Here Are Some Hints

The small refrigerating unit will have space for ample supplies of lettuce for salads. Molds of aspics, for salads, can be brought aboard in dry ice and stowed away in the refrigerator. Good brands of fruit juices,—grapefruit, orange, grape, cranberry, and tomato juice,—will be an important item. Frozen meats may be the solution of the restricted refrigerating space.

The tins of prepared cocoa,—a little more expensive than plain cocoa, because the milk and sugar are contained in the powder,—will make little work, only the addition of hot water, and will provide a delicious beverage if a cold wind comes up at sundown.

The purpose of cruising,—the essential purposes which have seen the enormous growth in boat building since 1904,—is relaxation and a good time. Relaxation and a good time are easier in a boat which is outfitted pleasantly and with decorative grace and where the hostess has given real thought to the arrangement and stocking of her galley, so that meals don't hang over everybody as an interval of clamor and hard work in hot, constricted space, but as an agreeable and bracing test of ingenuity and versatility.

Moore Inaugural Backs Hague

(Continued from Page 1)

vived the earthquake which shook apart others less securely founded. The surge of violence has nationally echoed in America. Some of our people have not been able to distinguish between an alien echo and the still small voice of the soul of this nation. They have offered themselves in messianic roles to lead us over the Jordan, and yet, you and I know that we already live in the Promised Land.

"The genius of the American people is that aggressive spirit of self-reliance and confidence in our capacity to work out our own problems."

Reassert Courage

"It is time that we reassert our good American common sense and courage, time to stop tilting at windmills, time to analyze our problems and our needs and get back to the business of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Turning to the discussion of the labor situation, the governor continued:

"Ours is an industrial State. It is made up of working communities in which labor has the right to organize and bargain for better conditions and higher wages. Labor is entitled to proper working conditions and to be paid the full value of its services.

"It is true in America . . . that the industrial leader of today was the wage earner of yesterday and that the vast majority of men and women elected to public office are the sons and daughters of men who labored with their hands and earned their bread by the sweat of their brows.

"I believe the term 'labor' means dignity and character and patriotism on the march to fulfill those guarantees afforded us in our Constitution. I denounce every effort of betrayal of the American working man into the hands of those who are neither working men nor real Americans. We have had some recent demonstrations in New Jersey of this effort to betray American workers, to defy and to bring into disrepute the orderly process of government.

"Business and industry in these days need protection and encouragement. Instead of legislation to destroy, we should legislate to build up if we ever hope to return to honest employment and remove from the relief rolls those who are unemployed. Industry and employment go hand in hand; without one, the other perishes."

Governor Moore indicated that he would have special messages for the Legislature from time to time. He made no specific legislative recommendations in his inaugural address. Instead, he compared the drafts of the Republican and Democratic platforms, named some of the problems to be solved and suggested they be approached "with the sincere welfare of the state in mind."

G. O. P. Rules Legislature

The Legislature—both Houses—is Republican controlled. That fact is believed to have prompted his avoidance of suggestions.

On the subject of relief, he declared that "no worthy persons in this State will go hungry," and advised the leaders to refer to the Princeton government survey for possible solution to the problem. This survey was undertaken during Mr. Moore's previous administration. Under the leadership of Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton, the survey report suggested a reorganization of State Government functions for the saving of much money.

The oath of office was administered to Governor Moore by Chief Justice Thomas J. Brogan of the New Jersey Supreme Court. An audience of about 4000 persons in the war memorial building auditorium cheered the new Governor's pronouncements on the labor problem. Harold G. Hoffman, the outgoing Republican Governor, occupied a seat on the stage.

The customary parade was eliminated in the interest of economy, but there was a procession of the incoming and outgoing Governors, the State's highest jurists and visiting dignitaries from the State House across the park to the memorial building.

The delegation of United States Senators—all Democrats—here for the inauguration, include:

Edward R. Burke of Nebraska; James F. Byrnes of South Carolina; Dennis Chavez of New Mexico; F. Ryan Duffy of Wisconsin; Pat Harrison of Mississippi; Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado; Augustine Lonergan and Francis T Maloney of Connecticut; James E. Murray of Montana; Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington; William H. Smathers of New Jersey, and Harry S. Truman of Missouri.

Vice-President Garner, a close friend of Mr. Moore, was expected, but did not make the trip.

Japanese Envoy Ordered Home

(Continued from Page 1)

policy at the moment is non-application of the Neutrality Act.

In case of a formal Japanese declaration of war, the desire of the State Department would be for repeal or modification of the Neutrality Act to make non-application possible. But the obvious strength of isolationist sentiment in Congress as revealed by the House vote on the Ludlow war referendum administration raises serious doubts as to whether the Neutrality Act could be changed.

But for the moment this has become an abstract consideration since reliable information at the State Department is to the effect that the Japanese Imperial Council has overridden the military element which favors formal declaration of war and decided to stop with mere severance of diplomatic relations with China.

In the meantime there is increasing evidence of Japanese efforts to obtain credits in American financial circles, the granting of which would run counter to State Department policy on the Far East.

How seriously the idea of extending such credits is entertained in any American financial circles is not known here. The State Department experts cannot believe that they are being weighed seriously since it is felt here that Japan is an extremely poor financial risk at this time.

No Law to Forbid

The fact remains, however, that approaches have been made to Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machine Co., in his capacity as chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce, for a $50,000,000 credit for heavy machinery. And there is the further pertinent fact that there is no existing statutory method by which the Government could prevent extension of such credits.

In the absence of new legislation the only method which could be employed to prevent such credits would be on appeal to business and financial interests not to act counter to American diplomatic policy. This was employed during the Ethiopian war when Italy negotiated for large orders of shoes. A direct appeal by President Roosevelt prevented the orders from being filled, but apparently did not deter American oil interests from making large supplies of gasoline and other petroleum products ayailable to the Italian forces in Ethiopia, although many of the transactions were indirect.

On the question of the financial risk involved in such credits too much emphasis cannot be laid on the efforts of the State Department to encourage China by whatever means lies within its power. The principal reason for failure to apply the Neutrality Act has been the repeated appeal of China against such action. Responsible Chinese officials recognize that the material effort of such application might be more damaging to Japan than China. But they have pointed out that the continued arrival of American munitions in China has done more than any one other thing to keep up the morale and the disposition to resist of the Chinese armies. The intangible advantages of application, it is felt here, would be all on the side of Japan.

In other words, the objectives of State Department policy run counter to the assumption that credits to Japan are a good risk. If the State Department has anything to say about the matter, they will be extremely poor risks. Extension of such credits would thus be based on the secondary assumption that American State Department policy will prove ineffective, and that Japan will triumph successfully over Chinese resistance.

Communists Adopt Four-Point Program In British Columbia

VANCOUVER, Jan. 18 (CP)—A four-point program for expansion of the Communist Party in British Columbia was adopted by 97 delegates to the party's week-end provincial convention.

The points called for:

Formation of a British Columbia "anti-Fascist people's front," to which every other activity of the party would be subordinated.

Inauguration of a campaign to unite with trade unions and other public and semi-public bodies in an embargo against shipment of war materials to Japan.

Entry of the Communist Party into British Columbia municipal politics.

A membership drive which delegates hoped would "add 1000 members to the party's roster by May 1."

Tom Ewen, secretary of the British Columbia district, said while the Communist Party favored measures to defend the Pacific Coast against aggression, it could not support the Federal Government's present policy in this regard "so long as that Government permits war materials to be shipped openly to Japan from Canadian ports."

A resolution upholding this attitude was endorsed by the convention.

18 Navy Planes Off to Hawaii

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—Eighteen navy planes undertook today the largest mass oceanic flight in aviation history, a 2570-mile nonstop tourney to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The first of the twin-motored patrol bombers entered the water for a take-off from the North Island naval air station at 8:40 a. m. (11.40 a. m., eastern standard time), and others followed in rapid succession.

The bombers, carrying crews of seven men and officers, are the first of 42 the Navy has announced will be flown this year from the mainland to Pearl Harbor.

In July or August, 12 more big flying boats will head out over the Pacific, to be followed by another dozen around Thanksgiving.

The planes are due at Pearl Harbor in 18 to 20 hours.

In 1937, 24 planes made the 1200-mile flight to Seattle; there were two 12-plane flights to Hawaii, one 12-plane hop of 3080 miles to Coco Solo, C. Z., followed by another Dec. 8, involving 14 bombers, until then the greatest long-distance mass transfer of aircraft.

The planes, under Lieut. Commanders S. H. Warner and W. G. Tomlinson, will follow the great circle course from Point Loma to Diamond Head, near Honolulu. They face spotty but otherwise favorable weather.

Midway between here and Pearl Harbor, the aircraft tender Langley is stationed to provide emergency service. The destroyers Reid and Litchfield are spotted 500 miles east and west of the Langley respectively.

Lieut. Tom Hamilton, former Naval Academy football coach, will pilot one of the planes.

The Navy first started its "routine transfer of equipment" between the mainland and Hawaii in 1933, when six planes under direction of then Lieut. Commander Kneffler McGinnis flew from San Francisco Bay to Pearl Harbor.

Although classified by the navy as a ferry detachment to Pearl Harbor, the flight is expected to be followed with interest in Europe and Asia.

German Envoy Chides Publishers for Stand

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Dr. Hans Borchers, German consul general, has characterized as misleading the statement by 48 American publishers who announced their refusal to participate in the 1938 International Congress of Book Publishers in Leipzig.

"It is high time we stopped making acrimonious criticisms, that we drop our passions and study each other's problems," said Dr. Borchers.

The publishers' statement, he said, "starts from the incorrect idea that this is a fight between freedom and oppression. . . . In Germany, we feel that the public, not the publishers, should have the freedom, and in Germany the Government is the public."

The American publishers contended that German publishers are "gagged."

Stalin Aide Asks Action

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (AP)—Andre Alexandrovitch Zhdanoff, one of Joseph Stalin's right hand men, called on the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs yesterday to take "drastic measures" to end Japanese "hooliganism."

Addressing the Supreme Soviet, Russia's new Red Parliament, Mr. Zhdanoff said Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff deserved credit for carrying out "the Soviet policy of peace" but that he was too lenient toward "the Hooligan agents of Japan in her puppet state, Manchoukuo."

Mr. Zhdanoff spoke as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Soviet of the Union and a member of the new presidium of the Supreme Soviet. His speech was cheered by the deputies.

Hague Is Credited With City's Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 18—Mayor Frank Hague's policy of preventing militant union activity in this open-shop stronghold is seen in city government and business quarters here as an important factor in attracting more than 200 industries employing approximately 15,000 workers to Jersey City in the last few years.

R. M. Greer, city comptroller and the man who directs the negotiations for leases under Mayor Hague, said the influx of industries here was the result of several factors, chief among which was the Mayor's labor policy. Industries "escaping" from cities and towns with heavy taxation get "every co-operation within reason" from Mayor Hague, he said. Among these he listed railroad sidings and revision of zoning ordinances.

Few of these industries have bought land, however, Mr. Greer continued, nor have they erected buildings. He attributed this to fear of new state taxes. Industrial activity has, on the other hand, cut down Jersey City's relief rolls because of Mayor Hague's insistence that local workers must be employed wherever possible.

Milk Price Reduced In New York City

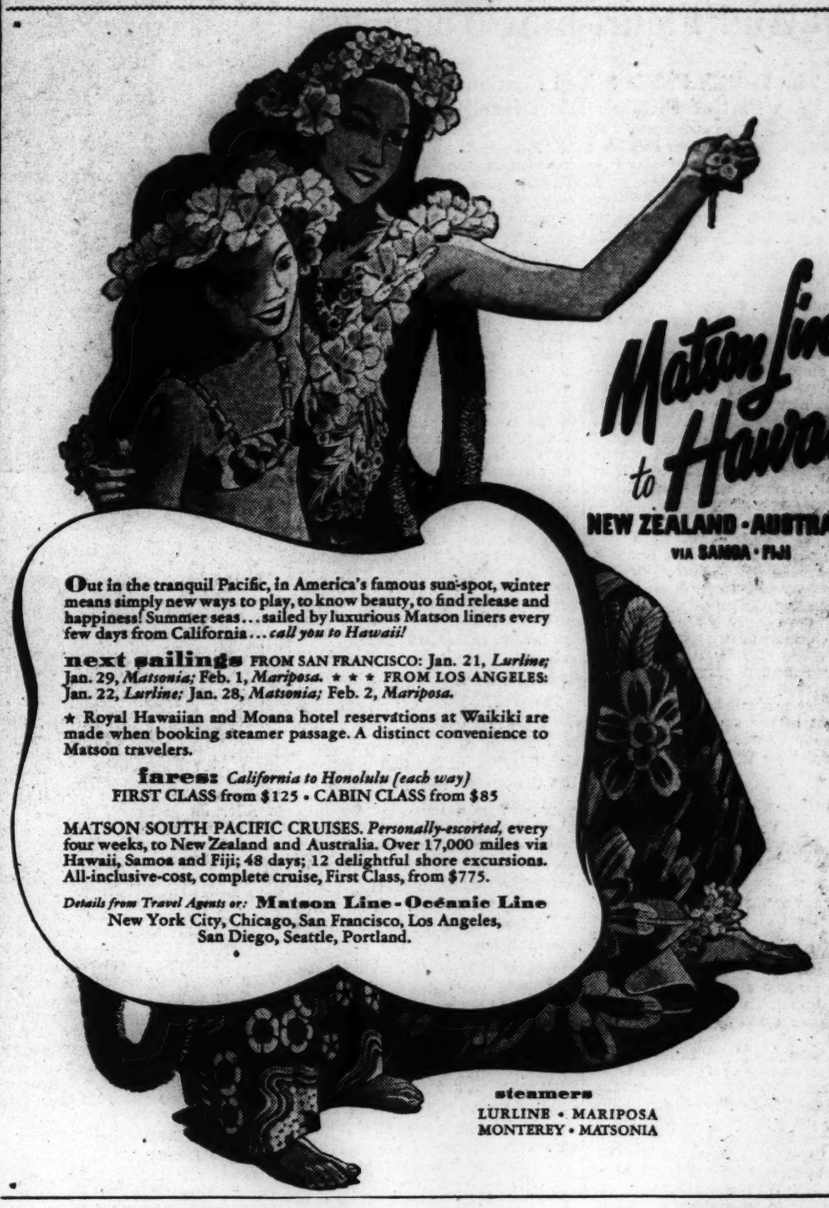
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Retail milk prices in the New York market were back to 1934 levels Jan. 16 as a result of reductions instituted by the Borden Company and the Sheffield Farms Company, two distributors supplying most of New York City's average demand for 3,500,000 quarts daily.

Prices under the new schedule are at the rate of 13 cents a quart for Grade B and 16 cents for Grade A, a reduction of one-half a cent a quart in each case. Heavy cream is selling for 23 cents a half pint, or one cent less for that quantity. The slashes were attributed to a new agreement between producers and distributors, negotiated under provision of the Rogers-Allen Act, a New York State law.

Hotels and Travel

Travel



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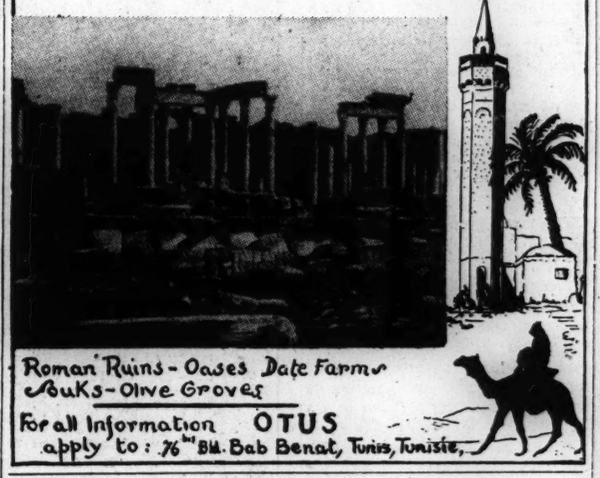

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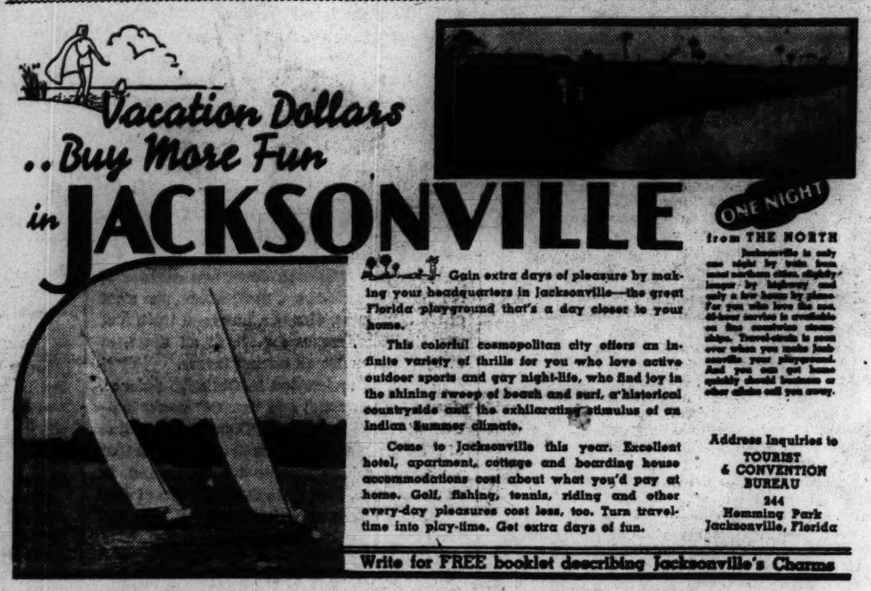

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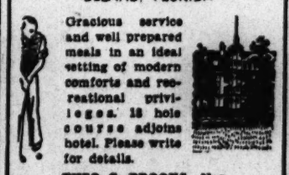

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HOTEL **ANDREW JACKSON**

The Home Forum

Young David

WE had never had any difficulty in finding names for Tuppy's other kittens; their names just seemed to grow with them, like their tails. Tuppy herself, arriving out of the grey on our doorstep on a bitter November day, brought no intimate wardrobe along on which her name and parentage might have been embroidered, and so got called by the old family cat name, short for Tuppence. Her eldest son and heir, now reigning supreme with friends in the next street, became Suki—an easy descent from Sockeye and descriptive of an inordinate appetite for red Pacific salmon. Pinkie, the next, was blessed with such a brilliant nose on his plain white face that he could hardly have been called Mark Antony or anything heroic.

Penny, the next comer, was a half or quarter Persian in his hair and humility itself in his generation. We kept him longer than the others and he became so much his mother's shadow that we divided her valuation and gave him the lesser half without protest.

* * *

BUT THE LAST of the young hopefuls has been a much more difficult problem. He is normality's self and normality doesn't beget nicknames. Like Pinkie, he sports a white star face, shirt front and boots which are quite often clean when he has failed to reach the cellar coal bunker and his mother's ablutionary offers have been gratefully received; but his nose is definitely no rosier than any other cat's and neither an omnivorous appetite nor abounding vitality seemed to produce any picture name worthy of his position as Tuppy's youngest.

For a moment his high white forehead suggested the philosopher or the highbrow; but, without obvious abbreviations, they faded into disuse, so that behind his back we got into the way of calling him "Young Hopeful" and to his face "Kit," waiting for inspiration or the accident of the moment. In due course, it came and settled the question.

The only grown cat he had ever seen was his big half brother, Suki, whom he had visited with his mother for a fortnight when he was hardly out of the perambulator, had found awesome and elephantine and altogether beyond familiarity.

So his experience was unusually limited and his growing strength was practiced solely on the gentlest of mothers who suffered almost anything in the way of tail pulling or ear biting for his amusement before she resented it; but, when the maternal worm did turn, he went flat and retired to think it over until the impulse repeated itself.

* * *

BUT ONE BRIGHT autumn day, an Indian summer day, when the last Michaelmas daisies were opened purple to the sun, and crimson and gold maple leaves patterned the lawn, he had an experience and gained his name and neither he nor the family have ever been quite the same since.

Tuppy's friends are naturally very select; gentility attracts its like. Fastidious to a fault, she thoroughly disapproves of horseplay or roughness of any kind; and, although one particularly gentle friend has occasionally entered her precincts and shared her milk under the kitchen stove, it is rarely that they advance beyond the cedar hedge at the bottom of the garden where they wait for her to come down and pass the time of day.

Percy, the Persian, is undoubtedly the greatest aristocrat of the lot, whatever he may lack in push and business ability. A real golden tabby, black striped and whiskered like Franz Joseph himself, he has the widest face and the thickest tail in the district and carries himself with the confidence of personal splendor quite unlike the two Whitefaces and old Ginger, none of whom are much to look at and tread delicately, taking as much cover as they can.

So, this warm day, Percy decided on a royal progress. It might be his last until the spring; he didn't like the snow, which froze between his toes. Breakfast time found him boldly sunning himself on our garden porch, hoping for a bit of gossip. But Tuppy didn't happen to be in the mood. She saw him through the French window, but the call of cooking bacon was stronger and she turned toward the kitchen—an unkind cut which Percy, fortunately for his amour-propre, didn't see.

But Young Hopeful wasn't interested in bacon so much as in the wide garden spaces; and, when I opened the door, he bounded out almost into Percy's face. It was an astounding moment for them both. Percy's eyes went wide. This was no grey tabby Tuppy, with her short tail and ears. In fact, this jack-in-the-box was nothing he had ever seen before or even imagined could inhabit her garden. He stood up, slightly scandalised, his confidence in his reception visibly shaken. As for Young Hopeful, more than his eyes went wide; his tail went wider and his back wider still and he arched everything he had to arch into the bargain.

What was this monster? If it wasn't sober-sided old Suki, his late host and elder brother dressed for a fancy ball, it was nothing at all in his experience.

But was he down-hearted? Definitely he was not. He took one look round to see if I was still there and the door still open and then actually advanced, slowly, step by step, nose out and *ventre à terre*, but still advanced.

And, what was more, Percy retreated. He saw the whole empty garden lawn stretching behind him. For all he knew, more of these pugnacious pygmies might be lurking behind bushes and under steps; if he wasn't careful, he might suffer the fate of Gulliver among the Lilliputians. Discretion is much the better part of valour in any cat's nature and, certainly, the dominating factor in any such situation as this—so his retreat continued. Retreats seldom continue with the dignity they began and Percy was no "Old Guard." He hesitated and the game was up. Young Hopeful saw the doubt in his eyes, and he wasn't too young to know that he was on his own porch and the stranger had no base. He pranced a step or two, ears flat, not frontally aggressive, but obliquely so, not actually burning his boats, but threatening and wholly unafraid.

* * *

IF THE ESSENCE of strategy is forethought and the essence of tactics is surprise, Young Hopeful is a born tactician and Percy was outmaneuvered at the start. He took two steps backward and the pygmy the same forward. He turned and ran shamelessly and "Young Triumphal," no more than two months from the kitchen-cradle, pranced after him. The retreat became a rout, a *sauve qui peut*, until Percy with no cover and no reserves of courage in sight took to a high fence and left his antagonist curvetting and capering on the field, while Tuppy all the time stood between my feet swelling with pride.

There was no doubt about his name after that. Young Hopeful became Young David before breakfast was over; and, while he lapped his warm milk and let his fur down, his mother fussed over him and warned him not to let his success go to his head or repeat his attacks on her best friends if he didn't want to upset the social balance of the whole cat neighbourhood; it would give her a lot of trouble explaining the episode away as it was.

* * *

THIS EXPLOIT HASN'T been Young David's only contribution to the domestic scene. He has actually succeeded in simplifying his mother's diet, which we had come to think was more unalterable than even the laws of Medes and Persian cats.

Tuppy definitely didn't believe in made up dishes or disguised nutriment. She belonged to the old school whose fish came off the bone and meat from the joint. But David, being forbidden such mature victuals, took instantly to a patent food possessed of all the nutritive ingredients without their gross appearance, and gobbled it up, licking his lips. So Tuppy, watching first with disdain and then with interest, finally decided there might be something tasty in it, even for her; and, ever so delicately and acutely sniffing, began to sample the granulated mess and to enjoy it. The gastronomic problem has been eased, fewer salmon cans have to be opened, and the family stores last longer and David is the benefactor.

The only rift in the family lute is that David must depart and seek scope for his undeniable talents in pastures new. Winters are long and confining in this part of the world, and Tuppy is an institution that can't be shared even by her own children. But we know that he will win his own fireside and, needless to say, he himself has no doubts. Didn't he outface the great Percy himself on his second month's birthday and get away with it?

E. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Rutherford Platt

BIRCH IN WINTER

Flower Vender

I saw a flower vender selling violets
In the wet—
His face looked cold and hungry;
Would the passer-by forget?

I stopped and bought a small bouquet,
Though I had no wealth to spare—
For he was selling springtime
Upon the city square!

M. S. S.

The Vertical Farm

ONE [coconut] tree may carry ten or fifteen bunches of nuts, each bunch containing from ten to twenty nuts. So every tree is a vertical farm of no mean proportions. It will grow in sand. It requires no fertilizer and no cultivation. It is the idle man's ideal. Moreover, it does not, like most farms, produce only once or twice a year. It produces continuously. Any day of the year one may take from it a ripe nut ready for copra, a green nut for drinking and eating, and flower stalks that have not yet materialized into nuts. Nor does it get tired like many farms and require a year's rest. It never needs to lie fallow. Typhoons do it little harm. . . .

The ordinary farm produces only food. But this sky-farm, poised on its pedestal fifty to ninety feet above the ground, will send down almost anything man needs.

Its mighty eighteen-foot leaves made up of leaflets three feet long will provide roof and walls for his house and mats for his floor. Also a lava-lava for him and a skirt for his wife. And hats, which, if he does not deign to wear, he may carry to town for sale to sun-fearing foreigners. And a basket to carry them in. And a fan to temper the heat of the trip. And a walking stick; or a bundle of them to sell to strangers who prize them for their lightness and strength. The midrib of the leaflets supplies thread. The fiber of the husk makes good rope. . . . This rope ties together the beams and pillars of his house, which are probably built of coconut trunks. His fishing nets are made of this fiber. It can also be used to weave a soft fabric, more diaphanous and durable than silk. A slice of the fibrous husk is his torch, unless he has a lamp, in which case the nut supplies the oil. . . .

His canoe, if not hollowed from a single tree, can be pieced together with boards of coconut. Fallen trunks can be reduced to charcoal as fuel. The leaves and the dried shells also make excellent fuel.

Empty shells are his dishes. He can, but seldom does, make soap from the oil. . . .

In fact, whenever a Pacific Islander needs anything, his mind seems to turn first to the coconut tree. This list of its uses could probably be doubled in length.—From "Pacific Adventure," by WILLARD PRICE. (New York: John Day.)

THE birches populated New England before the Mayflower was built. How much pleasure the colonists must have had, even as we do today, in the grace of these slim trees which lean over old stone walls, line country lanes and nod at their reflections in woodland pools. And when, as happens occasionally in remote New Hampshire or Vermont or Maine, a considerable stretch of road is cut through a ghostly white tunnel of birches, our admiration is unbounded. Yet New Englanders should not boast of *their* white birches, inasmuch as these trees are known as well in both Europe and Asia.

History records that Roman lictors used birch rods to keep back the crowds that might swarm over their magistrate-masters. Ancient Celts named their birches "betu" from which the present family name "Betulaceae" is derived.

But it remained for the American Indian to instruct the white man how to utilize the trees as well as admire their beauty. From black birch they extracted sap with which to make a sweet drink. From the hard, strong wood of white birch they made their sledges, tool handles, paddles and snowshoe frames. From red birch they fashioned wooden ware. How birchwood switches came to hang in early schoolhouses, no one knows apparently, but perhaps the Indian could tell.

Poets have sung the praises of the birch since poetry began. Artists have admirably captured its form on canvas. Now, it would seem, the camera, too, has its one eye turned birchward, and who will say that it has not found something which both poet and artist have missed?

Art Gallery

If you want to see my art gallery,
You must come after sundown,
And, when I show it to you,
Do not be surprised at the small collection,
For there are only four pictures hanging there.
But, when you see them,
I hope that you will marvel
At the uniqueness of the compositions.
And do not bemoan the lack of color,
For the intricacies of the designs
Compensate for this—
Because my art gallery is far from ordinary.
It is created by shadows from the street lamps
Cast upon the walls by the four plants
Which grace my window sills.

LOUISE MORGAN CLARKE

"Your names are written in heaven"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the seventy whom Jesus had sent forth on a healing mission returned, they were full of joy over their accomplishments. Jesus, however, perceiving the need of emphasizing to his followers the spiritual aspect of their work, said to them (Luke 10:20), "Notwithstanding in this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you; but rather rejoice, because your names are written in heaven."

"Your names are written in heaven"! What a glorious statement—big with hope, confidence, and promise! Although Jesus was addressing his immediate followers, these words, like most of his utterances, convey a universal truth and are, therefore, meant for all, at all times, in every place, under all circumstances.

Heaven, as understood in Christian Science, stands for harmony; and "names" would indicate one's true individuality. One interpretation of the above quotation, therefore, might be that we are to rejoice because we understand, in some measure, that as individual ideas of God we are in a state of perfect harmony, here and now.

This standpoint of perfect God and perfect man is the basis on which the seventy disciples achieved their works, for Jesus instructed them to "heal the sick . . . and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." On page 259 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." Perfect God and perfect man should thus be the basis of the thoughts and acts of every Christian.

This Christianly scientific interpretation of the Bible reference already quoted, is eminently practical, for with whatever phase of discord an individual may seem to be confronted, he can always insist upon the scientific truth that, because God, good, is omnipresent, harmony is the fact now. Is his problem one of human relationship? Then let him realize that not only his own name is "written in heaven," but that of his neighbor as well. On the basis of the allness of God and the perfection of man, he can affirm the fact that God's ideas are at all times in perfect adjustment, reflecting all the attributes of their creator.

Is his trouble one of sickness? Let him insist on the fact that his name, his true individuality, his identity, is forever established in the eternal harmony of the divine Mind; that he cannot possibly be outside of the realm of this Mind. Let him mentally reverse the error, and he will reach the point indicated by Mrs. Eddy on page 20 of her book "Unity of Good," where she says: "You will awake to the perception of God as All-in-all. You will find yourself losing the knowledge and the operation of sin, proportionably as you realize the divine infinitude and believe that He can see nothing outside of His own focal distance."

The practice of insisting that harmony is the fact now, and being firmly convinced of it in one's innermost consciousness, brings rich and beneficent results. It is a process of purification from the beliefs of sin, sickness, and a false sense of self. It refutes and silences the aggressive arguments of mortal mind which would betray us into breaking the First Commandment, and into believing that discouragement, disease, fear, have power and exist with God's sanction. It means that through spiritual understanding we shall "lose the earth-clouds drear and wild," to quote from a familiar hymn.

Needless to say, it is not the name of so-called material man that is "written in heaven." Christian Science makes a clear-cut distinction between the real man, created in God's image and likeness, and the Adam man of the flesh. The former is the ideal man and the latter is the counterfeit. It teaches and demonstrates that in the measure that the real man is apprehended, the false concept or counterfeit disappears, and greater harmony is manifested.

Many persons who express their thanks for physical healing, either in the Christian Science periodicals or at a Wednesday evening testimony meeting in a Christian Science church, often stress the fact that their gratitude for such healing is of secondary importance compared with their gratitude for the spiritual understanding of God and man they have obtained through Christian Science. They have learned that physical healing necessarily follows the recognition of the true nature of God and of the man whom God created, and whose "name is written in heaven."

January

The bare tops of the maples
shine in mid-afternoon
red against the hollows,
naked upon the sun.

And in their upward blowing,
although their roots are snow,
I hear the small twigs thawing,
I see the winter go.

FRANCES FROST

Such Were Georgian Interiors

THE magnificent interiors are one of the architectural joys of a good Georgian house. They are far freer from faults of design than the exteriors which, like the four walls of a protecting reliquary, have held the precious contents inviolate through generations. On entering the door the sumptuous note is struck at once by the stairway. Throughout the Georgian period, almost without exception, the stairways were elaborate; evidently a prime feature in the designers' minds, to be beautified for its own sake. Turned and spiral spindles, splendidly moulded handrails of walnut or mahogany, delicately carved brackets under the ends of the treads, newel posts coiled up like a chambered nautilus, are familiar to all of us. Sometimes the balustrade is in the Chinese manner with intricate interlacing rails, as at Brandon or at Battersea House, both near Petersburg, Virginia. It took the practical Jefferson to abolish the stairway as an objet d'art and make it a useful object, tucking it away in a side hall, thus giving birth to the canard that he had built Monticello, forgetting the stairway!

A foil for the stairway and a rival to it was the wall treatment of any principal room, which in its simplest aspects always consisted of at least a wood base, a chair rail, and a cornice, with moulded trim about the doors and windows. The changes in this scheme, the various lively and vigorous solutions of a problem that is not too easy, inspire with joy any explorer of a Georgian mansion. In the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum in New York examples succeed each other like so many old masters on the walls of the Tribuna or the Salon Carré. The parlor from Haverhill, Massachusetts, has one wall panelled from floor to ceiling in wood and painted in olive gray, the others papered above the dado with a lively landscape full of trees and hunters. The Samuel Ruggles House has a chaste dado and plaster cornice in oyster white with a paper in brown monotone of a Poussin landscape of temples and Classic ruins. But the room from Marmion, Virginia, about 1730, is the most astonishing: Ionic pilasters supporting a bold cornice, all painted in ruddy hues to imitate marble, while between are panelled walls with painted vases and garlands, the whole room glowing in color and vivacious with its artistic indiscretions. Standing in this room we wonder at the origin of the traditional Colonial interior, all in cold white paint, with ivory walls and ceiling; as different from the Marmion room as a slice of frosted angel food from a piece of plum pudding. . . .

Our Georgian forebears decorated their plaster walls much as we do. They were hung with fine materials such as damask or chintz; they were papered or they were painted. The fabrics and papers were usually imported—the paper from France and England, which also furnished Chinese paper hand-painted in China. "Le style Chinois" was very chic among the best people at home and abroad in the middle eighteenth century.—From "The Story of Architecture in America," by THOMAS E. TALLMADGE. (New York: Norton.)

A Stiff Breeze Blowing

THERE was something more than a stiff breeze blowing. As I came to the top of one of the small dunes that fringe this low-lying bit of the Kent coast, the wind hissed through the long, dry grass, and the sand whipped up at me viciously, until fancy might have pictured a lair of invisible serpents. The sky was filled with a grey distracted host of vapours in headlong rout. To right and left ran the arcs of that stretch of sand that is the pride of this corner of Britain, the stretch that shines so yellow and alluring upon the summer posters, and lingers as a golden reach of the holiday-maker's memory. To-day it was not alluring. It had a dull, steely glitter, mottled as an old mirror, with brown patches, which were vaguely forbidding, perhaps because they suggested the depth and softness of quicksands. The sea was a long way out, angry and livid, keeping up a long-drawn snarl, with now and then a deeper growl, and baring rows of teeth close inshore.

* * *

I SHIVERED, PARTLY because of the dreariness of the scene, and partly from cold; and, turning up the collar of my greatcoat, I set off along the seaward foot of the dunes. At first there was not a living thing in sight; but a few minutes later I rounded a small projecting sandhill, and came upon a solitary figure. It was a woman, and she was standing about a dozen paces away, half-turned to me, gazing out to sea. She was tall, and strongly-built, dressed in rough clothes, her head wrapped in a shawl, which had slipped back a little, allowing a few locks of her black hair to fly in the wind. Her profile was firm, almost masculine; and her complexion as swarthy as a gipsy. She would perhaps have been a striking figure in repose anywhere; but in this case the setting, and the rapt manner in which she gazed, combined to make her peculiarly arresting. Indeed, I instinctively paused to watch her, and to wonder what it was that held her. Had she come out to admire the sullen beauty of the day, or in the faint hope of glimpsing some expected, homeward-bound ship as it passed up channel; or was she seeing nothing, but was lost in dreams? I suppose it was a couple of minutes before I went towards her, but her attitude remained unaltered. I deliberately moved out a little on to the sand, so as to attract her attention, and not to startle her as I came up; but she did not appear to take any notice. No doubt I ought to have passed on and left her undisturbed; but, impulsively, I gave her good afternoon, as I reached her. She looked at me slowly and impassively—or was it, I wondered, contemptuously?

"Rough out there, isn't it?" I ventured, a little shrill in my effort to overcome the sound of the wind.

She looked away again to the sea.

"It'll be quiet come night," she said in a deep effortless voice.

* * *

THERE WAS NOTHING remarkable in the words, but her tone gave me the oddest feeling. There was complete certainty and confidence in it, and beneath that a queer caressing quality—it was almost as though she had spoken to a restless living creature over whom she had power; and I had a sudden vision of her standing there, like an enchantress, like Circe, in the moonlit night, while the sea, coming at her call, all its wildness gone, crawled, and lapped, and whimpered softly to her feet.

She looked round at me again, and smiled, rather pleasantly.

"Well, I'd best be getting my man's tea ready. Good-afternoon, sir."

In another moment she started to ascend the dune, clumping along awkwardly in her heavy boots, and became at once a sturdy, respectable, and rather hoydenish young fishwife. All the same, I wondered more than ever as I watched her go, what it was that had occupied her thoughts; and was more than a little conscience-stricken at having interrupted them.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1938

Stricter Law Is Sought On Manslaughter

Action Follows Freeing of Drunken Driver in Two Fatalities

Backed by Sawyer

Stocks and Whipping Post Urged for Intoxicated Motorists

So that no one in Massachusetts may ever again be freed from guilt of manslaughter on the grounds "that he was so drunk he did not know what he was doing," Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware appeared before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, today, to urge favorable action on his bill defining this crime.

His measure, Mr. Sawyer testified, was occasioned when Judge John E. Swift in the Middlesex Superior Court failed to find Joseph E. Curry, who had killed two people while driving under the influence of liquor, guilty of manslaughter on the grounds that Curry was actually not conscious of what he was doing when his vehicle struck the victims.

Judge's Decision

In his decision, Judge Swift said: "As to manslaughter, the charge must be based on wilful, wanton and reckless conduct. If the defendant was so intoxicated that he could not formulate a will, can it be said that he was wilful and wanton and appreciative of the consequences of his acts? To find the defendant guilty, I must find his mind was clear enough to appreciate what he was doing."

Mr. Sawyer told the committee that besides incorporating decisions of the State Supreme Court in regard to this crime, his bill adds the provision "that killing by reckless and drunken driving shall be manslaughter."

"The whole purpose of my bill is to afford protection to the citizens of Massachusetts," he declared. "Let it never again be said that when a man driving recklessly, drunkenly through our streets kills a person, he is indicted for manslaughter and then liberated."

Present Law

Senator Laurence Curtis of Boston, a member of the committee, asked Mr. Sawyer whether he did not think the present statutes carried sufficient penalty for manslaughter.

"The people thought so too until this decision came along," replied Mr. Sawyer. "It is evident that when a criminal of the type last fall can be liberated from all responsibility for his killing that the law needs some amendment."

Mr. Sawyer, upon request by the committee, said that he would be willing to have the definition in his bill apply only to drunken and reckless driving which results in a killing and also to have the Supreme Court decisions eliminated.

Drunken Driving

Before the legal affairs committee, Representative Charles W. Olson, of Ashland, urged adoption of his bill to revive the stocks and whipping post for drunken drivers. Censuring public indifference to this form of crime, he said the condition should be dealt with drastically.

Although the representative indulged in humorous puns and hyperbole, throwing the committee into gales of laughter, he insisted he intended his measure to be taken seriously.

He said the stocks would enable the public to "gaze scornfully" at those who have been convicted of injuring others while driving while intoxicated, and that the lash would "remind the drivers of the pain and grief they have caused innocent persons."

Automobile Ring Clues Lead to 45 Stolen Cars

In Boston Today

State Officials Linked to Deals

Clues to an "automobile ring" dealing in stolen cars, followed persistently by Boston detectives for more than three months, have led to discovery of 45 cars in New Hampshire, Vermont and upper New York State, a report of three field operatives disclosed today.

Two of the stolen cars are in the possession of high state officials in two states and, according to the detectives' report, at least two more state officials are engaged in selling used cars and are believed to have been the channel for dispdsal of automobiles reported missing.

Isolated by Snow

The detectives report they know of 150 other stolen cars in northern communities, now isolated by bad roads and the snow but available in the spring.

The 45 cars—18 in Colebrook, N. H., 21 in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and six in New York State—have been impounded and are waiting legal replevin by insurance companies which paid the owners.

Federal action is expected to follow immediately in prosecution under the Dyer Act, for transporting stolen cars over state lines.

Formal Report Made

Latest disclosures came in the formal report of Sergeant Thomas F. McLaughlin, Sergeant James V. Crowley and Detective Thomas Conaty, who have returned from a tour of the northern New England states, in search for the outlet of cars stolen in Boston and vicinity.

In addition to enumerating the 45 cars located, detectives report they received poor co-operation in their task from state authorities other than the Registry of Motor Vehicles for Vermont and the State Police of New Hampshire.

A check-up of the cars located, they said, showed that the original identity of the cars had been altered. The cars were transformed by paint jobs and, in many cases, interiors had been changed. Examination of the engine block numbers resulted in identification of the cars.

Joy Appointed To 'L' Position

Following his acceptance of the resignation of Henry I. Harriman as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway today, Gov. Charles F. Hurley appointed William P. Joy, former football coach of Fordham University, to the post.

The position pays $5000 a year and was vacated by Mr. Harriman because of the "pressure of increasing duties." In this letter of resignation, Mr. Harriman pointed out that he had been named a representative of the International Labor Relations Conference in Geneva, necessitating long periods of absence from Boston.

Court Test Due For Dog Racing

Legality of the New England Anti-Gambling Association's initiative petition for a referendum on dog race betting is definitely set for a test before the State Supreme Court.

This was announced today by Timothy F. Callahan, counsel for dog track interests, who added he has the assent of the State Ballot Law Commission, which has been hearing the case, and of Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, president of the association, which sponsored the petition.

Mr. Callahan asserts that of the 28,000 signatures on the association's petition, three of the original 10 signatures on the petition were obtained by fraud and that 2000 of the entire 28,000 names are forgeries. The Ballot Law Commission already has decided against Mr. Callahan's first assertion and has refused to circularize by postcard the 28,000 signers to determine their validity.

Newsboys Favor Bicycle License

Legislation requiring the licensing of all bicycles in Massachusetts was favored by Harry B. Taplin, executive secretary of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

The bill, which has been before the Legislature for several years, was filed by Edward E. Keevin of Lynn.

Mr. Taplin said the licensing would result in fewer thefts of bicycles as each would carry a registration plate and the owner would carry a license card. Many newsboys, he stated, need bicycles in their work, but are afraid to use them because of the constant danger of theft.

Ships Fight Gale To Reach Boston

Heavy gales and mountainous seas in mid-Atlantic have delayed several liners and freighters, Boston-bound from far ports. Among these is the American Export Lines steamer Exochorda which has been battling her way across from Mediterranean ports with 21 passengers and freight aboard. Due at 8 a. m., today, earlier radio advices stated that her arrival will be postponed about 24 hours.

The Steel Traveler, owned by the United States Steel Products Com-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Roused Quincy Maps Campaign Against Liquor

Refusal of Authorities to Close Taverns on Beach Is Resented

Citizens Organize

Are Prompted by Increase in Auto Fatalities on Shore Drive and Main Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 18—Aroused by the liquor trail strewn with illegally-operated stills, highway casualties, unregulated drug store sales and increasing drunkenness, a militant citizenry plans to meet here at Woodward Institute, Jan. 28, to lay the groundwork for a campaign to drive liquor permanently out of this community and its highly-prized Wollaston beach playground.

Out of the meeting is expected to emerge a no-license organization composed of several hundred citizens representing all parts of Quincy. Although Quincy has voted "wet" the "drys" have grown into a determined minority since the local licensing commission and the state Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission threw out a plea to close five taverns along the Quincy Shore Drive and pedestrian fatalities attributed to drinking have increased to an alarming extent along Quincy's main thoroughfare.

The organization meeting, to be chairman led by H. J. Mainwaring, purposes to cement Quincy's active but scattered dry forces into a permanently united group capable of impressing local and state officials with the demands for adequate regulation of the liquor traffic.

Anti-Liquor Bill Filed

Coincident with the announcement of a general mobilization of drys, Representative Charles W. Hedges of Wollaston filed a bill in the Legislature today to bar the sale of alcoholic beverages on the Quincy Shore Drive.

This action on Beacon Hill constitutes the third step in a drive by the Wollaston Improvement Association to abolish liquor sales on the beach for the possible demoralizing effect they might have on the children who throng the ocean front in summer months. The two previous steps to have the local licensing committee and then the state control commission withhold the licenses of five taverns on the beaches were unsuccessful.

The bill would place the Metropolitan District Commission in charge of issuing licenses for establishments on the shore drive. This is tantamount to banishing liquor, since the members of the commission are known to be strongly opposed to the taverns.

Traffic Toll in Quincy

Complaints against liquor sales as the major cause of nearly 150 persons being injured and 10 killed on Quincy's main street during the last two years were sounded recently by Laurence A. Colrich, superintendent of the Quincy Highway District. He said that most of the casualties occurred on the west side of North Main Street, where the taverns are located.

Recurring flares of agitation against taverns and drunkenness over the last three years by independent groups have convinced local citizens of a strong demand for united action. While organized independently of the beach movement and the emphasis being placed on highway casualties by other groups, the broad-scale plan will co-ordinate rather than supersede programs already under way.

Among the 60 or more groups expected to give whole-hearted endorsement to the dry campaign are: the North Quincy Social Club, Atlantic Townsend Club, Montclair Parent-Teachers Association, Wollaston Improvement Association, Mothers Club of Wollaston, Atlantic Womens' Club, the American Legion and the various churches.

Retail Leader Assails Plan For Sales Tax

Says Burden Would Fall Largely on Low Income Class

Cites New Costs

O'Connell Doubts If Levy Would Ease Load on Real Estate

The proposed 2 per cent sales tax was attacked today by P. A. O'Connell, president of the Retail Trade Board of Boston, as a "cruel blow" to low income groups and the "answer to the prayers" of politicians.

Mr. O'Connell's attack is aimed at the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, which, in its forthcoming report on revenue and welfare, will propose raising $45,000,000 through a sales tax in order to lift from real estate the burden of welfare relief. By this expedient the commission predicts a six to seven dollar average reduction in tax rate throughout the State.

Tax and Wage Earner

Pointing out that the low wage earner would be penalized by a sales tax, Mr. O'Connell said:

"Careful check of the income statistics shows that the great majority of families in this Commonwealth have no more than $1500 a year total income of which at least 90 per cent would be directly taxed by a general sales levy. A family living on $30 a week must pay $27.30 of direct tax a year.

"To a government accustomed to thinking in terms of millions of dollars, $27 may not mean much, but to the worker who is struggling to keep his family in food, clothing, and shelter, such an impost represents a cruel blow. Likewise the hundred thousand individuals in the Commonwealth who are on relief supporting families on $12, $15, $22 a week must find room somewhere in their meager budgets for an additional 2 per cent on practically everything they buy."

No Savings Seen

The Boston merchant in his statement, took cognizance of the Commission's claim that the $45,000,000 revenue would give to real estate much needed tax relief by saying:

"Even the most superficial examination must show that the claim of savings to real estate can in no wise offset the cost to the average family of small or moderate means. What assurance indeed is there of any reduction in rent?"

Mr. O'Connell pointed out that a landlord's expenses will increase under a sales tax because fuel, equipment, repairs and other items will cost more.

"By the time the owner of rented property calculates his expenses there will be little hope indeed of an actual reduction in rents, but there will be no question as to the increase in cost which the average family will have to pay on the rest of its budget," he added.

Higher Costs Loom

Mr. O'Connell said that actually the 2 per cent tax on all purchases would amount to more than 2 per cent in the actual cost of the goods. In explanation he pointed out that the manufacturer will have to pay more for his power, heat, machinery and supplies; the retailer will pay more for his equipment, supplies and the like, with the result that the price of articles will be forced upward.

The Boston Retail Board's president also referred to the difficulty and expense of collecting the tax, calling attention to the fact that close to one billion individual retail transactions take place annually.

"The average retailer," he continued, "today is barely making both ends meet. Far from being able to absorb the sales tax itself, he cannot even absorb all of the increased cost which the tax imposes, so that in the net result a 2 per cent sales tax means an even greater advance in every article of merchandise sold to the consumer."

Woman Astronomers Join Harvard Faculty

'Census Taker of the Sky' and the Author of 'Stellar Atmospheres' Honored—Facts, Not Romance, Kept as Goal of Study

The "Census Taker of the Sky," Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, and Dr. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, also a famous woman astronomer, have just received titled appointments and membership on the faculty at Harvard University.

Dr. Cannon is now William Cranch Bond astronomer and curator of astronomical photographs. Dr. Gaposchkin is Phillips astronomer. The new posts honor William Cranch Bond, founder of the Harvard College Observatory, and Edward Bromfield Phillips, an early benefactor of the Observatory.

Miss Cannon, often referred to as the most distinguished of all woman astronomers, has been a member of the Harvard Observatory staff since 1897. She has catalogued some 300,000 stars, more than 225,000 of which are included in her "Henry Draper Catalogue," a work for which she received, in 1931, the medal awarded by the National Academy of Sciences. She was the first woman to win that medal for scientific achievements. She has completed a bibliography of variable stars, comprising about 90,000 references. She has to her credit the discovery of 300 variable stars, five new stars, and one spectroscopic binary. She was during its period of operation stationed at the Observatory's southern station at Arequipa, Peru. Harvard now gets its southern sky photographs from its station in South Africa.

Always to Be Trusted

It was Mrs. Gaposchkin who said, in an interview at the Observatory, "When Miss Cannon says a thing is so, then it is so. You don't go and look again, and examine sources. She is absolutely to be trusted. It would not be possible to do any work in astronomy without quoting Miss Cannon somehow. Her book gives a sort of census of the sky's population. Without it we should be wandering, as it were, through the streets, wondering in which houses the prominent citizens lived. It forms a basis for our general study of the social system of the stars."

In an office lined with filing cabinets, with nothing in it whatever to suggest in the remotest degree the luminaries of the roof of night, Mrs. Gaposchkin stated that one must love astronomy very much to endure the drudgery which is so large a part of it. It is thrilling to the public, who hear only the main results, she pointed out, but the astronomer does not, as many people suppose, sit at a telescope, looking at stars. In these times other workers are employed to sit there, taking photographs, but the astronomer's job is one of infinite patience and study in the realm of physics.

"Astronomy," Mrs. Gaposchkin went on, "is our severest form of physics. Very few people take up physics because it is romantic. Astronomy is very inspiring when you have collected enough facts to see what it is all about, but the facts have to come first. There is no substitute for accurate information."

Student of Variable Stars

After working with her husband, Sergei Gaposchkin, on the study of variable stars, she said that measuring the brightness of them could become rather dull after calculating the brilliance of some 3000. Her eyes, however, were as bright as her subject when she added, "My husband and I are now studying—not examining the spectra of the stars, but measuring through colors their temperatures. The hot, bright stars are very blue ones, the cool, faint stars the very red ones."

New England's Industry Warned To Fight Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont today called the attention of New England manufacturers to a Feb. 19 deadline for briefs on the contemplated trade treaty negotiations between the United States and the United Kingdom.

"The proposed trade agreement negotiations presently to be entered into by the United States and the United Kingdom should be given close attention and viewed with considerable concern by many if not most of the New England industries and those employed by them," he declared.

A list of 400 items to come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions was found by Mr. Plumley to be a "virtual manual of products manufactured in our small New England villages and towns."

His warning was one of a series sounded recently by New England Congressmen. Republicans have been especially outspoken against the future effect of the reciprocal trade policy on industries in their districts.

U. S. and State Clash in Taxing Security Workers

A long standing dispute between federal and state income tax authorities over whether employees of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission are federal or state workers has resulted in double taxation of more than 100 such Massachusetts employees, it was learned today.

Unlike other governmental workers who pay an income tax only to the governmental branch under which they work, the commission employees in Massachusetts are being subjected to federal and state income taxes as a result of this controversy in which neither side is giving ground.

The Federal tax authorities claim the commission personnel are federal workers as far as tax purposes are concerned. State authorities steadfastly claim the opposite.

The Federal Government's stand was set forth in a ruling handed down last year by Guy T. Helvering, federal commissioner of internal revenue. The ruling came in a case involving the Pennsylvania Unemployment Commission. At that time it was held that administrative expenses of the commission are paid from federal funds.

Clash Settled Between C. I. O. And A. F. of L.

New Labor Complications Developed in Walkout at Springfield

At Toy Factory

Truck Drivers Added a Third Factor to an Already Tangled Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 18—A novel form of clash between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions, which developed during a two weeks' strike at the toy factory of the Milton Bradley Company here, came to an end today.

In this case the clash was not within one plant, but between two of them, one organized by the C. I. O., the other by the A. F. of L. The C. I. O. strikers at the Bradley factory had been seeking vainly, albeit with some violence, to induce A. F. of L. workers at the neighboring and allied factory of McLoughlin Brothers to quit also.

At 1:30 a. m. today, the C. I. O. agreed to a two-day truce with spokesmen from the Bradley plant. Union officials signed a stipulation to cease picketing either the Bradley plant or the adjoining McLoughlin factory until Thursday.

In the meantime, officers of the company said they would decide tomorrow whether to submit the wage claims of the union to arbitration. The union is expected to agree to this outcome. If arbitration is arranged, the employees will return to work Thursday.

Court Defers Action

In view of the truce, Judge G. F. Leary in Superior Court today deferred action on a petition of the McLoughlin Brothers for an injunction to stop the C. I. O. from interfering with its trucks and other property.

The two-week strike at the Bradley factory followed recognition of the C. I. O. following a sit-down there last summer.

Sporadic stoppage of work in departments of the Bradley Company culminated in a decision of State Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty that the employees were promoting another sit-down by intermittent shutdowns in departments and he asserted the strike was illegal under the terms of the "Baby" Wagner Act. Employees promptly left the plant and launched a formal strike late last week.

Aim of McLoughlin Plant

Efforts of the strikers thereupon centered upon shutting off supplies and shipments of McLoughlin Brothers. Legally, a separate firm, the company occupies part of the same premises of the Milton Bradley Company, is owned and managed by members of the same family, but is a publishing concern specializing in children's books.

Employees at McLoughlin Brothers are all members of the Printing Pressmen or the Bookbinders' Unions of the A. F. of L., working under signed agreements with the management. These organized laborers have continued in their employment amid the daily jeers of C. I. O. pickets. They are blamed also for performing packing work, the shipping room facilities having been closed by the strike, the C. I. O. employees claim.

Truck Drivers Warned To Return to Jobs In New Hampshire Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 18—A showdown in the truck drivers' strike, now in its second day, was promised today when an ultimatum was served on Emile Plaisance, president of the drivers' local which called the strike, by John Welch, spokesman for employers' committees.

A threat was made to the 300 striking drivers that "in the event you or your members have not agreed to accept the 1937 agreement without exception for the year 1938 on or before midnight of Jan. 18 (tonight), operations will be resumed by all employers involved from that time, and thereafter only an open shop agreement will be considered for negotiations."

With no question of wages involved, the union, Local 633 of the International Brotherhood of Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers, an A. F. of L. affiliate, objected to two provisions in the proposed 1938 contract, one calling for a three-hour layover at terminals, and the other the inclusion of a "qualified seniority" clause.

Sporadic striking throughout the southern section of the State, particularly at the Manchester border, marked the first day of the walkout. Seventeen major trucking firms were completely tied up by the strike.

No violence has occurred, although special details of state troopers were called out to keep traffic moving through picket lines at Nashua, Hookset and Rochester.

Shoe Workers Choose C. I. O. in Keene, N. H.

KEENE, N. H., Jan. 18 (AP)—Employees of the Conway Shoe Company of Keene went to work today under a contract with the United Shoe Workers of America of the C. I. O., which won collective bargaining rights last night in a consent election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

The Board announced that of 208 employees on the company's October payroll eligible to vote, 121 cast ballots for the C. I. O. union and 78 voted for the Local Shoe Workers of Keene, Inc., an independent union. Nine did not vote.

Snow Solomon of Boston: Shattuck Rescues Council

In the City Council

● City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck customarily votes for or against a municipal measure on its merits, often disregarding political considerations. But at yesterday's council meeting in Faneuil Hall, the Councilor showed his fellow legislators that he could be politically diplomatic on occasion.

Shortly after the meeting opened, Councilor John F. Dowd introduced an order asking that the Mayor direct the Public Works Department henceforth to hire all extra men for snow shoveling jobs when the need arises. For the last four years the Councilors, by distributing 50 buttons to any men they chose to select, have had a voice in this particular bit of job dispensation. The buttons signify to yard foremen that the holder is to have a job. Councilor Dowd's order would have ended this system.

There was little debate on the measure until the Council went into executive session.

The Argument

Councilor Dowd defended his order by this argument: A man should not be given a job shoveling snow because he is a particular friend of a City Councilor. Any citizen of Boston should have the right to shovel snow if he wishes. The selection should not be on political merit. Rather, the first men to apply for jobs should be the men to get them. Also, in the last big storm, every Councilor in the city had 250 or more men clamoring for the 50 buttons. This caused the Councilors embarrassment and considerable personal difficulty. Therefore, all jobs should be given out by the Public Works Department at the city yards.

Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. led the opposition, asserting that jobs could not be fairly distributed even by the Public Works Department, that councilors were not accustomed to award snow jobs on political merit, but on the basis of need, and that snow shovelers should be picked on that basis only.

A suggestion was made to hold up Councilor Dowd's order until a committee could wait upon Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and decide what course the Mayor thought would be

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Students Arrange to Dispute Statesmen on U. S. Policies

The Week at Harvard

Friday, April 22, and Saturday, April 23, have been selected as the dates for the third annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton Conference on Public Affairs, sponsored by the Yale Daily News, the Daily Princetonian, and the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate newspapers of the three universities. Inaugurated at Princeton in 1936 and carried on at Harvard last year, the conference will be held in New Haven this spring.

The title of the 1938 conference will be, "Problems of the United States Government." Last year, "The Role of Government in the National Economy" was discussed. In charge of the meetings is an executive committee composed of William P. Bundy, Yale '39, chairman; John T. McCutcheon Jr., Harvard, 39; and William A. Bours 3d, Princeton '39. All three are editors of their respective college dailies. They will be aided by a faculty committee made up of selected members from each institution.

Harvard committee representatives will include President James B. Conant; Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government; Harold H. Burbank, professor of political economy; Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics; and Carl J. Freidrich, professor of government.

The Yale contingent will be headed by President Charles Seymour, with Professors James H. Rogers, Harvey C. Mansfield, Arnold Wolfers, and Harry R. Ruddin; in addition to Charles E. Clark, dean of the Yale Law School, and Edwin S. Furniss, provost of the university. Princeton's representatives have not been completely selected.

As in the past, the conference will consist of five round tables, each discussing a particular problem. At each table will be 15 students, five from each university, together with five faculty men and about the same number of guests from public life, who are being invited with the aim of obtaining both sides to every question.

In addition to the round table discussion, which will meet in three simultaneous sessions, there will be a banquet on Friday night and a plenary session on Saturday afternoon, at which the conclusions reached at each table will be summarized.

The purpose of the conference is to bring prominent men in public life into contact with the interested students and faculties of the three universities. All groups will be able to take an equal part in the discussions.

Prominent guests of the two

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Gov. Quinn Asks $3,977,223 Boost In 1939 Budget

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18 (AP)—Gov. Robert E. Quinn today submitted his budget for the next fiscal year to the Rhode Island General Assembly proposing a 30 per cent increase of $3,977,223 in the operating costs of the state government, as compared with the present fiscal year which ends June 30.

The proposed budget asks total appropriations of $17,262,438.

The appropriations which he deems necessary for the 1939 fiscal year will necessitate the raising of $4,906,003 in new taxes, the Governor estimated.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold with lowest temperature near or slightly below zero tonight; Wednesday generally fair, with occasionally overcast, and slowly rising temperature; gentle to moderate northerly and variable winds.

All New England States: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; continued cold tonight; slowly rising temperatures Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northeast winds over south portion and moderate northerly becoming variable over the north portion; generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	5	5	Minneapolis	20	10
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	64	64
Chicago	28	20	New York	8	6
Denver	40	32	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	36	34	Philadelphia	22	22
Kansas City	28	26	St. Louis	34	22
Los Angeles	64	54	San Francisco	60	50
Miami	68	64	Washington	30	30

A—1:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 18.
B—Minimum, Jan. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:36 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Wednesday, 1:11 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Ends all vehicles at 4:30 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page Ten

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8.

Theaters

Wilbur—
"If I Were You," by Paul Hervey Fox and Benn W. Levy. Starring Constance Cummings. 2:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Hub—
"Exiled to Shanghai," starring Wallace Ford, June Travis, Dean Jagger and Arthur Lake. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:10. Also "A Bride for Henry," starring Anne Nagel, Warren Hull and Henry Mollison. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:28, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland, 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:30. Stage: Mischa Auer, Sheila Barrett, Gomez & Winona, and others.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"China Clipper," with Pat O'Brien and Beverly Roberts. 1:45, 5, 8:30. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. 12:10, 3:35, 6:45, 10:00.

Exeter—

"Stand-In," with Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. 2:30, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Life Begins With Love," featuring Jean Parker and D. Montgomery. 2, 4:50, 7:40.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:30, 5:45, 9:45. Also "Ski Chase," 1, 3:30, 8:30, 9:45.

South Station—
"Fake Charities Exposed," Lowell Thomas Travel, and Donald Duck. Continuous, 9:30 a. m.

Metropolitan—
"Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 10:40, 1:30, 4:20. Stage: Patricia Bowman, Sylvia Clark, Nina Allen and her Silverettes. Tonight only: Cecil B. DeMille's "The Buccaneer," with Fredric March and Margot Grahame. 7:15 and 10:20.

Uptown—
"Stage Door," starring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Stand In," with Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Wells Fargo," featuring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:35, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12:00, 3:10, 6:15, 9:30. Also The Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble." Fenway: 2:25, 5:25, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Stand In," with Joan Blondell and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Thrill of a Lifetime," with Dorothy Lamour and the Yacht Club Boys. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

University—
"Stand-In," with Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. 2:55, 6:05, 9:10. Also "Danger Patrol," with John Beal and Sally Eilers. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper. Also "Handy Andy," featuring Will Rogers.

Tremont—
"Another Dawn," with Errol Flynn and Kay Francis. 8:50, 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also "Manhattan Melodrama," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:45, 9:55.

State and Orpheum—
"Nothing Sacred," technicolor, starring Carole Lombard and Fredric March. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Also, "Paid to Dance," with Jacqueline Logan and Don Terry. Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

Boston—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye and George Murphy. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:14, 10:19. Also "The Jury's Secret," with Kent Taylor, Fay Wray and Jane Darwell. 11:51 a. m., 2:56, 6, 9:05.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Joint recital by Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin, devoted to Beethoven piano and violin sonatas. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Helen Berkal Keaney, pianist, and Helen Sanderson, soprano. 8:15. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge.

Wellesley College—
Concert by the Pro Arte String Quartet, given under the auspices of Mrs. Elisabeth Sprague Coolidge. Billings Hall, 4:45.

Other Events

Community Theater Society—

Three short plays: "A Strength I Have Never Known," by Roy Lovely; "Of Captain," by Virgil L. Bayer "No Not the Russians," by Osmond Molarsky. John Perkins, director. Lampoon Building, 57 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge. 8:45 (also Jan. 19 and 20).

Camp Fire Headquarters—
Talk by Lincoln Drake, Commissioner of Greater Lynn Council of Boy Scouts. 100 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Tomorrow

Wellesley College—
Concert by the Pro Arte String Quartet, given under the auspices of Mrs. Elisabeth Sprague Coolidge. Billings Hall, 4:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Lecture on "The Tree in Design" will be given by Mrs. Saward, 11.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Gallery talk by Mrs. Tomita in the weekly subscription class, 10:30.

The Children's Museum—
The Senior Stamp Club weekly meeting, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, 4.

The Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Bird Club, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, 4.

What's Going On in the Arts

Andres Segovia

Who Returns for a Recital Next Sunday Afternoon, in Jordan Hall

. . . Nor Good Red Herring

As a result of some misguided impulse, Paul Harvey Fox set upon the stage of the Wilbur Theater last night a farce which he and Benn W. Levy had concocted from a notion in a Thorne Smith novel. The piece, called "If I Were You," stars Constance Cummings, late of the screen and of the short-lived "Madame Bovary." It also enlists the services of an English actor named Bernard Lee, who, so far as one can judge, has talents which might be pleasing in happier circumstances.

The playwrights are concerned with what might happen if a biochemist and his wife changed sexes. The notion is distasteful to begin with. If it had been handled with taste, as fantasy, it might have been amusing, but the authors have treated it in broadly farcial manner and the results are both inexpert and unsavory. After the change has been made the characters of the principals are unrecognizable. The Irish maid who concocts the brew that brings about the change speaks a dialect which is apparently original with the authors. The other characters are preposterous and their behavior is inexplicable, even with the premise that this is farce. It is a type of farce that might have been found funny in a water front resort in the eighteen-eighties, but would hardly pass muster now anywhere. The whole production is a colossal mistake. L. A. S.

Ballet Exhibition at Art Club

Until the end of the month we shall have an opportunity to see the large ballet show assembled by the Boston Museum of Modern Art. This "subject" exhibition covers the field pictorially and historically, and even includes the dance itself in demonstrations by the Ballet Caravan troupe.

We Bostonians seem on the whole to like our ballet pictures, favoring obviously the Degas Ballerina in pastel, the Cambodian Ritual Dancer carved in stone, the Greek Corybant drawn on a vase, the Spanish El Jaleo fixed in oils (at Fenway Court). We are less inclined to encourage performance first hand.

Although we are aware of a great deal of activity in the art of the dance, we are not likely to spend much time trying to ascertain the relation between pictures and dancing, for we are inclined to be rather specialized in the practice of the arts, and to bring them together too artificially. The display at the Boston Art Club reveals a fundamental relationship between painting and dancing. The two arts often express precisely the same ideas, are often mutually interdependent.

The current exhibition shows the dance as an inspiration to the artist in an era when he was particularly fascinated by movement and the recording of it impressionistically. Degas, and those who imitated him, contrasted the taut or flexible linear contours of arms and legs with the billowy, filmy costume. The patterns were recorded freshly; instead of fixing the figures in paint, he managed to visualize the very feeling of mobility itself, thereby implying the time element in the performance of the dance. Here is to be seen the well-known bronze Ballet Girl by Degas.

Toulouse-Lautrec and his society of artists also atttended to the dance, but with a satirical turn; it is the dance or dancer observed with a sinister note, aesthetic as the presentation may appear. The Matisse study for the famed "La Danse" in the Moscow Museum of Modern Art lends an important note to the display, for it treats the subject abstractly, withdraws it from any association with period, costume or social background. It was the pursuit of the salient, the devotion to essentials, the wish for utter simplicity which carried Matisse and his fellow-Fauves to this extreme. It contrasts with the excellent examples of drawings by Léon Bakst for the Russian Ballet. Here is interest in local character and detail, painstaking indication of fashion and fabric, with the accent and stylishness and emphasis which the dance requires, or permits. The drawings are sumptuous, resplendent, exotic, and they express the enchantment of distant times and distant places expressed with such ingenuity and imagination by the Diaghileff ballet.

Moving on we see the contributions of the modern primitive painters, the artists of the abstract, the surrealists, and we note how theatrical, how dramatic, how atmospheric were their forms, suited more often to the theater than to the easel picture. Chirico's broken columns, galloping circus horses, satirical people are all stage stuff. Marc Chagall's floating fantasts belong behind the footlights; and Picasso keeps drifting back nostalgically to lonely harlequins and acrobats.

Yes, it must have been the most expedient way to escape from the grip of realism fastened upon the artist of the last century; the intellectual artists escaped to the studio or ivory tower, the romantic or fantastic ones sought refuge in the theater, the circus, or in dreams. A fascinating exhibition and very informing is this current show at the Art Club. D. A.

Ballet Caravan Programs

"Filling Station," announced for the first program of the Ballet Caravan, to be given in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, had its première at the Wadsworth Athaneum, Hartford, Conn., no longer ago than Jan. 6. Virgil Thomson, celebrated for his musical collaboration in Gertrude Stein's opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts," and several other smart scores, has composed the music. The choreography is by Lew Christensen, ballet master of the company; and the costumes by Paul Cadmus.

This American ballet in one act is said to capture the essence of that symbol of American life, the filling station, and to re-create from its atmosphere of neon lights, chromium-plated trimmings and uniformed attendants, the fantasy which, seen through the artist's eyes, it is. Mechanics and truckdrivers, a gangster, "an unlucky motorist and his weary family," "the couple from the country club," are among the characters.

The score for "Show Piece," also scheduled for the first program, was written by Robert McBride and played at a Philadelphia Orchestra concert conducted by Leopold Stokowski in Carnegie Hall, New York, Dec. 14. "Show Piece" is further renowned for its part in the Dance International's "Evening of Ballet" at the Center Theater last December.

It is a sort of modern divertissement for the display of the various abilities of the company, a combination circus ring and variety show. The costumes by Keith Martin are gay and delightful. The choregraphy is by Erick Hawkins.

"Encounter," to Mozart's "Haffner" Serenade, done in traditional costume, is a one-act ballet in the classic style, by Lew Christensen.

"Yankee Clipper," a narrative ballet, to be given in the Ballet Caravan's second program in Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon, made its début with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Robin Hood Dell last July. Paul Bowles is the composer, Eugene Loring the choregrapher. The dresses by Charles Rain, a young painter from Nebraska, are said to use "all the varied colors of a world cruise," although the period is that early one implied in the title.

"Folk Dance" and "Harlequin for President" are the other ballets announced for this program.

A Correction

The Bennington College Theater Studio's performance of "Electra," with danced epilogue, is to take place next Friday evening, Jan. 21, in John Hancock Hall, instead of Jan. 31, as previously announced.

The choregraphy was designed and the dancers directed by Martha Hill, head of the dance departments at Bennington College and New York University.

Middle Atlantic Jobless Highest; New England Next

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Unemployment reached a higher percentage in New England than in any other group of states except the Middle Atlantic, according to a preliminary report made public today of a federal census on unemployment taken Nov. 16 to Nov. 20.

During that period, 435,036 of New England's 8,597,000 estimated population, or 5.1 per cent, registered as totally unemployed and desirous of work.

On a percentage basis, Rhode Island led not only New England but the nation with 43,654, or 6.4 per cent of the population listed as unemployed.

The percentage of unemployed in the Middle Atlantic States—New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—was placed at 5.6 per cent.

Of New England's listed 435,036 unemployed, men numbered 289,060 and women 145,976. In addition, 129,036 persons, 104,584 men and 24,452 women, were registered as employed on Works Progress Administration, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps or other emergency work.

The census produced the following unemployment statistics for New England:

Totally Unemployed and Wanting Work

Division	Total	Male	Female
N. E.	435,036	289,060	145,976
Maine	37,814	27,534	10,280
N. H.	25,311	16,219	9,092
Vermont	10,197	7,619	2,578
Mass.	248,484	163,052	85,432
R. I.	43,654	27,453	16,201
Conn.	69,576	48,183	21,393

Working at WPA, NYA, CCC, or Other Emergency Work

Division	Total	Male	Female
N. E.	129,036	104,584	24,452
Maine	6,050	5,226	824
N. H.	6,628	5,305	1,323
Vermont	4,138	3,362	766
Mass.	79,135	62,428	16,707
R. I.	14,889	12,487	2,402
Conn.	18,206	15,776	2,430

Dinner Tendered To Women of Court

The Chelsea-Revere Bar Association will tender the women of the Chelsea district court forces a dinner in Wing's restaurant, Broadway, Chelsea, tonight. The event is in recognition of the service and the co-operation the women have rendered to the bench and bar. The toastmaster is former Representative Augustine Airola.

The event is the first of its kind attempted by the association but promises to be an annual affair.

Shortwave Programs

For Wednesday, Jan. 19

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Roland Charmy, violinist; concert orchestra. TPA2, 19.68m-15.34mc.

London—3:15 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg, conductor. GSP, 19.6m-15.31mc.

Boston—7-9 p. m.—Dinner music; "The World of Natural Science"; "Forest Echoes"; music; "Songs of America—Civil War Influence"; "For Leisure Hours"; for the short-wave listener. W1XAL, 49.6m-6.04mc.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Fragments from Hungarian operettas. HAT4, 32.8m-9.12mc.

London—8 p. m.—Chamber music: Bourdon Trio. GSC, 31.3m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.5m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Prague—8 p. m.—Ball music; Czech dances; "Prehistoric Musical Instruments in Moravia"; talk. OLR9B, 49.75m-6.03mc; OLR2A, 49.94m-6.01mc; OLR3A, 31.41m-9.55mc.

London—9:30-11:15 p. m.—British light music; news; announcements; "Friends to Tea"; vest pocket vaudeville. GSD, 25.5m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.3m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.5m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Dictators Prove Adept on Radio

Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin employ outdoor microphones — Unlike President Roosevelt, they do not give fireside talks from a studio set-up—but they are masters of radio arts.

Behind the Microphone

Dictators, perhaps, must always deny themselves the luxury of a studio radiocast. The art by which they hold their people is hampered by the strict cool impersonality of a radio studio.

Cesar Saerchinger, former foreign representative of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Europe who is now back in the United States, states this fact in "Radio as a Political Instrument," an article in January Foreign Affairs, quarterly magazine.

"It is a curious fact," he says, "that neither Hitler nor Mussolini nor Stalin ever speaks into a microphone from the solitude of an office or a studio."

President Roosevelt may sit down in the White House to deliver a "fireside talk" and hostile legislators can listen carefully to every word for some point on which to attack him on the floor of the Senate or House the next day.

But 'in the dictatorships, Mr. Saerchinger says, radio is employed exclusively as a means of consolidating the dictators' power within their geographical and racial boundaries and projecting their political doctrines into the consciousness of every possible listener. In their hands, he says, the radio has become the most powerful political weapon the world has ever seen.

Used with superlative showmanship, with complete intolerance of opposition, with ruthless disregard for truth, Mr. Saerchinger continues, and inspired by a fervent belief that every act and thought must be made subservient to the national purpose, the radio . . . suffuses all forms of political, social, cultural and educational activity in the land.

How the masses are swept along on tides of emotion rather than reason is described by Mr. Saerchinger in a program he heard from one of the European totalitarian capitals. For hours before the event, he says, the air was filled with descriptive talks pitched in high lyrical vein interspersed with patriotic and martial music and the cheering of crowds as each leader or marching detachment arrived.

Enthusiasm Whipped Up

The progress of the dictator's car through the city was described by means of a shortwave transmitter mounted on a truck following his car.

From the speaking platform the politico-religious revivalists, he says, worked up enthusiasm to the pitch of hysteria; the people's gratitude to the dictator engendered a dithyramb ascribing everything, including the sunshine, to his benevolence. This loosed a tempeset of cheers. Finally the leader spoke.

Other times it is a crowd waiting in the square before the Palazzo Venezia in Rome containing itself more or less noisily as crowds are wont to do. Suddenly from a small balcony a short stocky figure appears wearing the eggles of the Fascist battalions. Huzzas shake the ground until the crowd is whipped into a frenzy of excitement. And who is there to weigh words with reason when Mussolini speaks?

All Must Listen

Or the scene may be May Day in Moscow's Red Square after the Red Army's highly mechanized battalions have passed in review before Stalin, described over the Russian radio with the revolutionary fervor that the day connotes to Communist Russia. When Stalin hints of the peril that awaits those who want to tangle with Russia, is any peasant to doubt him after what his loudspeaker has just told him?

"Loudspeakers in public places relay the speech; not to listen, or appear to listen, is disloyalty," Mr. Saerchinger says. The penetration of the politicized radio into the entire national consciousness is thus complete, its power inescapable. At election times—even though election results are never in doubt—the ubiquity of the Government voice turns the country into one great perpetual rally. Needless to say there is no dissent; the use of radio, as of all vocal expression, is reserved exclusively for those who serve and incidentally own the state.

Besides holding their own people the dictator nations also reach out by radio to impose their political philosophy on neighboring and distant nations. The absurdities of this are shown in the current struggle between the Italian station in Bari and the British station in Jerusalem for the ears of the Moslem populations in Palestine and the Near East.

Ironically enough, it is being fought out with a crooner and a jazz band. Bari has a crooner who is popular with the Moslems and the British had seemingly lost their attention when they began to radiocast symphony music. The balance was restored by the British when they programmed a dance orchestra.

Wide World

Mussolini on the Air

The Totalitarian Leaders Are Found to Prefer a Microphone Set Up in the Presence of a Crowd Rather Than in the Quiet of a Studio

822 Jobs Found By N. H. Bureau; Applicants Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 18—During December the 12 offices of the State Employment Service placed 822 applicants for work. Of this number 656 were placed in private industry and 166 in public works projects. The Employment Service reports that of the placements in private industry 458 are regarded as regular employment, with the balance temporary. The placements for December were 263 less than for November.

During the month the registrations for work with the Service increased approximately 6000 to 23,607 on Dec. 31. This included 18,036 men and 5571 women.

Since December the registrations have increased as the State Unemployment Compensation Fund started operation of its benefit system the first of the year. This requires that workers register with the Employment Service before becoming eligible for benefits.

During the first week of unemployment compensation registration 11,134 unemployed workers enrolled and 1500 others were turned down following primary investigation. Gorden Eager, administrator of the unemployment compensation fund, points out that some of those who registered have already obtained work making them ineligible for the benefits.

The state Unemployment Compensation division has received $125,000 from Washington to be used for its initial payments Jan. 25.

The problem of eligible unemployed persons moving or being outside of the state in which they become eligible for payments has been worked out. The workers will register in the localities where they are and the papers will be sent to New Hampshire. Likewise, the New Hampshire Employment Service will take applications for benefits from eligible workers now in this State and will forward them to the states in which the workers are eligible to receive benefits.

'Vocation Days' for Seniors Planned at N. H. University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 18—The Bureau of Appointments of the University of New Hampshire is doing its utmost to obtain employment for as many as possible of those who will graduate in June.

On Feb. 15, 16, and 17 "Vocation Days" will be held at the university with speakers from various fields addressing the seniors to aid them in determining the type of work on which they wish to enter.

Attendance at the sessions will be compulsory for juniors and seniors and optional for lower class members. Special lectures will cover such fields as industry, social service, finance, teaching, merchandising, government, selling, home economics, agriculture, aviation, engineering and government.

Eugene K. Auerbach, acting director of the appointment bureau, feels that on the basis of present conditions this year's graduates will encounter more difficulties in obtaining employment than last year's.

Representatives of various large firms will visit the campus within the next few weeks to interview prospective employees. Mr. Auerbach observes that the merchandising field offers the greatest opportunities for this year's graduates, with the demand for engineers, except chemical engineers, on the downtrend. The university has 262 seniors, and 184 of this number are registered with the appointment bureau.

Trusts Meeting Thursday

Trusts and trust investments will bring together more than 750 leading New England life insurance and trust company representatives for the fifth annual all-day seminar of the Boston Life Insurance and Trust Council Thursday, Jan. 20, at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

'The Monitor Views the News'

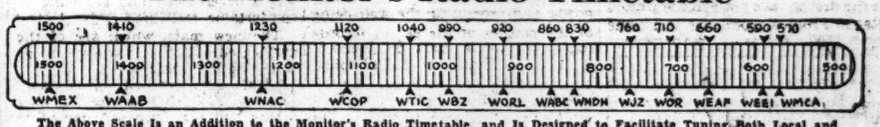
For Wednesday, Jan. 19

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orch.; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Music; commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menchen in	Dorothy Thompson	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Dramatized news	Joan Stuart, songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	NBC vocal recital	Studio interview	J. Livingston's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Melodic Tunes
8:30 Al Jolson; John	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Unemploy. comp. talk
8:45 Barrymore; orch.	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmie Valentine";	Hollywood Mardi Gras;	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	guest artists; Charles	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Chicago hockey game	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orch.	Billie Lossee's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 "Correct English"	Girls' trio; orchestra	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Civil Service talk	Celia Gamba, violin	Talk, Dale Carnegie	"Symphonic Strings"	"Sweet Music"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Organ lecture-recital	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Lossee's Orch.	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Larry Lee's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Larry Lee's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and More"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organ Service	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Parade: music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Music for You
9:15 Organ music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano Lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club; popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organists	Hillbilly songs
10:30 Tony Wons	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Ruth Carhart, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital
11:15 "Carol Kennedy"	"Dance Melodies"	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded music	"Cabbages and Kings"
1:45 Movie interview	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Perley Stevens' Orch.
2:00 News for Women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Musical Roundup"	"Don't Look Now"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	"Musical Roundup"	Music for the School	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites"; con-	Don Van Wart, pianist	Sport matinee; talk	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	cert orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials, orchestra	"Royal Blue Strings"
3:15 Organ recital	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials, orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Neutrality Talk	Little Variety Show	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Studio program
3:45 "Promenade"	Little Variety Show	"The Guiding Light"	Studio speaker	Studio program
4:00 Curtis Institute	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders, or-	Sport reports
4:15 Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	chestra	"Melody Parade"
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	National Congress of	"Martha and Hal"	High school drama	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 George Hall's Orch.	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Piano; Revelers	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Barry Wood's Or.	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	The Three Shadows
7:45 Bonke Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	Vocalist; organist	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Roy Shields' Revue;	"One Man's Family";	Concert orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica; sketch	orchestra; vocalists	dramatic sketch	Concert orchestra	Community Fund
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Commentator	Serenade; Wayne King	Hoosier Housewarmers;	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45 anna Durbin, or.	Jimmy Kemper's Orch	and orchestra	variety musical	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett;	Cleveland Orchestra, Ru-	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Federal Theater; "Por-
9:15 comment; orch.	dolph Ringwall, cond	Hall Tonight"; Inter-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	traits in Oil"
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	Cleveland Orchestra, Ru-	view; Players; guest	"Let's Visit"; informal	Dance orchestra
9:45 the Lads; soloists	dolph Ringwall, cond	soloist; orchestra	home interview	Dance orchestra
10:00 "Gang Busters";	General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day, contralto	rade"; Dick Powell;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Del Casino	NBC Minstrel Show;	serene players; soloists;	Melodies From the Skies;	Toby Harris's Orch.
10:45 Network program	vocalists, orchestra	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Studio program
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Billie Lossee's Orch.	lem"; variety
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Michael Zarin's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Michael Zarin's Orch.	lem"; variety

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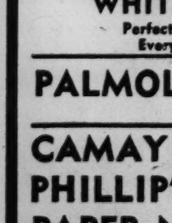

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MACARONI SPAGHETTI or ELBOWS	Finest Brand	8 OZ. PKG.	5¢
CUT-RITE Wax Paper	COSTS LITTLE, SAVES MUCH	40 FT. ROLL	5¢
PANCAKE FLOUR WHITE SPRAY	Perfect Pancakes Every Time!	20 OZ. PKG.	5¢
PALMOLIVE SOAP	A Real Value	BAR	5¢
CAMAY SOAP	DELICATELY SCENTED	BAR	5¢
PHILLIP'S SOUPS	TOMATO OR VEGETABLE	TIN	5¢
PAPER NAPKINS	BELLVIEW	Pkg. of 60	5¢
BLACK PEPPER	DAINTY DOT	2 OZ. TIN	5¢
TOMATO PASTE		6 OZ. TIN	5¢
RICHMOND RICE		12 OZ. PKG.	5¢
BELLVIEW BLUE	MAKE YOUR CLOTHES WHITE	13 OZ. BOT.	5¢
UNDERWOOD'S	MAINE SARDINES	TIN	5¢
PEA BEANS	MICHIGAN	1 LB. BULK	5¢
BLUE ROSE RICE		1 LB. BULK	5¢
STRONGHEART DOG FOOD		TIN	5¢
TOMATO SAUCE		8 OZ. TIN	5¢

TOMATOES	STANDARD Red Ripe	NO. 2½ TIN	10¢
TOILET TISSUE	RICHMOND BRAND	3 ROLLS	10¢
MUSTARD	FINAST PREPARED	17 OZ. JAR	10¢
WHEATIES	A BREAKFAST OF CHAMPIONS	PKG.	10¢
PURITY SALT	FREE RUNNING	3 1½ LB. PKGS.	10¢
HERSHEY'S	BAKING CHOCOLATE	½ LB. CAKE	10¢
KRE-MEL	ASSORTED PUDDINGS	3 PKGS.	10¢
APPLE JELLY	MIRABEL PURE FRUIT	16 OZ. JAR	10¢
POST BRAN	FLAKES	PKG.	10¢
PEARL BARLEY	FINAST	1 LB. PKG.	10¢
DEL MONTE SARDINES		15 OZ. TIN	10¢
MACKEREL		1 LB. TIN	10¢
FRUIT COCKTAIL		8 OZ. TIN	10¢
RICHMOND CORN		NO. 2 TIN	10¢
PINEAPPLE JUICE	DOLE'S	12 OZ. TIN	10¢
TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	FT. BOT.	10¢
SAUERKRAUT	FINAST	NO. 2½ TIN	10¢
RICHMOND CUT BEETS		NO. 2½ TIN	10¢
POTATO STIX	O. C.	NO. 2 TIN	10¢
HERSHEY'S	CHOCOLATE SYRUP	16 OZ. TIN	10¢
MINCE MEAT	FINAST	9 OZ. PKG.	10¢
MIDCO	ICE BOX FREEZE	TIN	10¢
ROCKWOOD COCOA		1 LB. TIN	10¢
COCOANUT	BAKER'S Southern Style	5 OZ. PKG.	10¢

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News In Boston Today

(Continued From Page 9)

pany and operated under charter by the Isthmian Line, was due to reach Boston early today after an adventurous voyage from Shanghai and other Far Eastern ports. Radio messages stated she will dock late this afternoon.

Jail Repair Contract Let

The threatened collapse of the front wall of the Suffolk County Jail soon will be permanently averted. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today awarded the contract for reconstruction of the wall to the Carilli Construction Company, whose bid of $4274 was the lowest of 20 submitted.

The tottering wall has been supported in recent months by temporary bracing structures while Sheriff John A. Keliher has appealed to the Mayor for funds to rebuild it.

'Faust' Offer Evokes Thanks

Hearty endorsement by the Boston School Committee of the Boston Opera Association's offer of $6500 to enable several thousand Boston school children to see a performance of "Faust" by the Metropolitan Opera Company was expressed today by Frederick R. Sullivan, former chairman of the committee, speaking for fellow members.

"We regard the offer of the opera association as indeed very generous," said Mr. Sullivan.

He added, however, that at present there is some question as to whether school children or their parents will be able to afford prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.00 for seats at the Opera House. Such prices would make up the $3500 necessary in addition to the $6500 being offered by the association. A single Metropolitan performance costs $10,000.

James A. Ecker, head of the music department in the Boston Public Schools, is conducting a survey in several schools to find out how much enthusiasm the idea is arousing among students and what support it will get.

Trio Will Aid Good Will Study

Ray M. Hudson of the New England Council, and Prof. Fairfield E. Raymond and Prof. Erwin H. Schell of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today were assigned committee memberships for the Seventh International Management Congress, which will be held in Washington, D. C., Sept. 19-23.

This Congress is the successor to a series which began in 1924, and will be the first to take place in the United States. From 40 countries will come some 2500 experts on management as applied to industry, finance, commerce, the farm and the home. Viscount Leverhulme is president.

The 1938 congress aims to further the principles and practices that are easing daily labors, spreading the advantages of widely distributed goods, and promoting the well-being of the peoples of the earth, according to William L. Batt, president of S. K. F. Industries of Philadelphia, and chairman of the American organization committee. It is felt that intelligent group discussions will greatly aid the economical production and distribution of goods and services, and increase the benefits in the home.

Free Demonstrations

Miller System of Correct English for Adult Education

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Friday, Jan. 21, 11 A. M.

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Grain Exchange Celebrates

By a Staff Photographer

Carl J. B. Currie — Frank C. Bowes

Mr. Currie, President of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, Holds the Burning Mortgage on the Exchange Building. Mr. Bowes Is First Vice-President of the Exchange

Grain and Flour Exchange Marks Burning of Mortgage

At a ceremony such as has been seldom witnessed during the depression years, members of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange today participated in the burning of two mortgages on their seven-story granite building at 177 Milk Street.

Organized in 1925, when the Boston Chamber of Commerce for whom the building was erected, left the structure for their new home at 80 Federal Street, the Exchange—descendant of Yanke traders of 150 years ago—rented their quarters from the Chamber for three years. In February of 1928, the Exchange bought the building at a cost of $350,000. Then came the lean years. But the Exchange surged forward and paid their notes and interest on time, and this past year paid off their second and third mortgages.

Economies Cited

Operating expenses in 1929 amounted to $31,000 but economies and efficiencies so reduced that figure that in 1937 the cost was down to $21,000, it was pointed out today by Carl J. B. Currie, president of the Exchange and treasurer of Unity Feeds, Inc., in his address at the ceremony, following luncheon.

"Today our building is 80 per cent rented and the property is in the best condition it has been for several years," he told members. "We have a new heating system and new elevators, with increased efficiency all along the line."

Progress Outlined

Mr. Currie outlined the outstanding steps of the grain and flour trade which traces its traditions back to the days of tall hats and frock coats as the badges of membership on the old Corn Exchange, climaxing his remarks with the present prosperous condition of the Exchange. Flanked by Frank Bowes, first vice-president of the Exchange on his left, and Charles M. Cox, leader in the feedstuffs trade, on his right, Mr. Currie touched the match that burned the documentary evidence of the former debts of the Exchange.

The members gathered around the fireplace in the reading room of the Exchange, to listen to a fireside chat by Mr. Cox on the progress of the feedstuffs industry of New England.

Mr. Currie told the members that the action today reduced the indebtedness on the property to $218,000.

Gas Hearings To Begin Feb. 1

Hearings on the proposed increase in rates requested by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to effect more than 200,000 consumers in Greater Boston will start Feb. 1, at 10:30 a. m., it was announced today by the State Department of Public Utilities.

New rate schedules, if approved by the department following hearings would become effective March 1.

Insurance Fraud Attorney Named

Appointment of a new assistant to handle insurance fraud cases was announced by District Attorney William J. Foley today. The assistant named was Julius H. Soble, former member of the House of Representatives from Dorchester and engaged in checking such frauds recently for private insurance companies.

The District Attorney said there had been a marked increase in the number of insurance frauds suspected during the last year and that several firms had requested him to do something toward curbing this type of crime.

Mats End 'Skiing' In Custom House

Winter sports scenes on the street-level floor of the Custom House Tower, as snow-caked heels slide over the white marble floors, were suspended this morning. For the first time since the tower was opened, in 1915, rubber mats were unrolled on the marble, giving visitors a surer tread and a feeling of comfortable resilience under foot.

The new mats, which are of the perforated rubber variety, occasioned much comment.

"Feels like walking on Persian carpet," exclaimed several visitors to the building, long accustomed to the tap tap of hard heels on harder marble.

Harvard

(Continued from Page 9)

previous conferences have included Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; and John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire and ex-chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission.

DeMille Talks

Cecil B. DeMille, pioneer motion picture producer, will speak on "My Ttwenty-five Years in the Movies" in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard, tonight at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Harvard Film Society.

DeMille's familiarity with Hollywood almost from the days of its founding, and his prominence in the motion picture industry as director and producer, have insured him a large student audience, for not only those interested in movies, but also many college camera fans will be on hand to listen to his experiences.

Elliott Advises

William Y. Elliott, professor of government at Harvard, is one of the 48 national leaders who have been summoned to a conference in Washington tomorrow with President Roosevelt.

Professor Elliott's experience in governmental affairs has several times been of aid to the Administration. In 1935 he published a book entitled "The Need for Constitutional Reform," which has been widely studied by those interested in governmental reform and readjustment.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Berengaria	Jan. 18	Cherbourg	Jan. 25	Jan. 18 6:00 pm	Jan. 19 6:00 am
†Pres. Harding	Jan. 19	Cobh	Jan. 26	Jan. 18 6:00 pm	Jan. 19 6:00 am
‡Deutschland	Jan. 19	Hamburg	Jan. 26	Jan. 19 6:00 pm	Jan. 19 6:00 pm
Bremen	Jan. 21	Cherbourg	Jan. 27	Jan. 21 1:00 pm	Jan. 21 6:00 pm
Lafayette	Jan. 22	Plymouth	Jan. 30	Jan. 21 6:00 pm	Jan. 22 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 27 6:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 3	Jan. 29 6:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Jan. 20	Jan. 24 6:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

†Except Irish Free State. ‡Irish Free State only. §Special address Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Meehan Appointed To Succeed Watt On Jobless Board

Gov. Charles F. Hurley's nomination today of Senator James P. Meehan, Lawrence Democrat, to succeed Robert J. Watt as member of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, is expected to be generally approved by organized labor, but will result in several paradoxical situations during the 1938 legislative session.

Labor's approval comes from the fact that Senator Meehan has been a union member for several years. For the past 18 years he has served as secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Building and Construction Trade Council and has represented many labor organizations at various labor federation conventions for 16 years.

Senator Meehan has been in state politics since 1929 when he started service in the House of Representatives. In 1934 he moved to the Senate where he is still a member.

Senator Meehan was one of several men backed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to succeed Mr. Watt who retired from the Unemployment Compensation Commission to become assistant to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

While Senator Meehan was approved by the Federation, his appointment will result in a peculiar situation when legislation concerning changes in the Unemployment Compensation Law receive legislative hearings. The Federation's executive council has voted not to support any legislation proposing major changes in the Compensation Law this year on the ground that the law should be allowed to operate for a while before drastic revisions are made.

However, Senator Meehan has filed and undoubtedly will support vigorously legislation to eliminate the 1 per cent employee contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund and to cut from three weeks to one week the waiting period between the state of unemployment and the beginning of unemployment insurance benefits. Thus, the federation will be in the position of opposing or neglecting to favor legislation backed by their own representative on the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Skipper Home From Shanghai Commended for Facing Fire

Sailing the American freighter, Steel Traveler, which arrived at Boston today, virtually into the "front line trenches" of the Sino-Japanese conflict on Oct. 29, Capt. Thomas Flannery and crew took their vessel to the port of Shanghai through gunfire and bombardments before the Chinese were completely driven out.

Reaching port here, Captain Flannery, with the characteristic modesty of a sea-faring man, made but little over the "incident." But Rear Admiral Henry Yarnell, commander of the American Asiatic fleet, considered it worthy of special praise and sent an aide and a chief of staff to the Steel Traveler at Shanghai, to compliment the skipper who boldly came where others dared not enter. Writing the merchant skipper, Rear Admiral Yarnell stated:

"It required personal courage as well as confidence in the caliber of your officers and crew. It is the kind of spirit, which in former days was responsible for the high esteem in which the personnel of our merchant ships was held.

"It is to be hoped that the excellent example set by the Steel Traveler will do much to encourage resumption of regular United States shipping trade in China ports. To you and your ship's company I wish to extend my congratulations. You have upheld the best traditions of the sea."

The Steel Traveler, reaching the Yangtze river entrance lightship at dawn on Oct. 29, was met by the destroyer Bulmer, escort. A detachment of steel-helmeted sailors, fully armed, was put aboard, along with two Shanghai pilots. Turning into the Whangpoo river, those on the Steel Traveler saw the damage wrought at Woosung, which had been leveled off. The vessel passed through the lines en route to Shanghai, with Japanese forces on one side of the river and Chinese on the other.

Japanese in the river opened fire about the time the Steel Traveler tied up at the regular berth, and shells fell all around them. The second night at Shanghai, the Japanese opened a terrific bombardment, which was answered by Chinese batteries and machine guns. Six-inch shells were sent across the ship in rapid succession, one falling short, exploding on the wharf, 200 yards from the Steel Traveler.

Unite to Get Peace, Soviet Envoy Urges

An "after you" game has too long been played by countries interested in peace, Constantine A. Oumansky, counselor of the Soviet Embassy at Washington, told a Ford Hall audience Sunday evening.

But to insure world peace the non-aggressor nations should band together for collective action, he said, adding that those who thought by yielding to aggression to get rid of it were but riding in the opposite direction—actually facing toward war.

Mr. Oumansky commented that the mailed fist in recent years had often been veiled in an ideological fervor against Communism.

High Pay Blamed For Cotton Mill Problem in N. E.

The troubles of New England cotton textile manufacturers were blamed today on the relatively high wages paid here in comparison with the South, in an address by Russell T. Fisher, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Addressing the Rotary Club of Salem, Mass., at luncheon in the Hawthorne Hotel, Salem, Mr. Fisher said:

"Massachusetts has suffered severely from the attempt to lead all other states in its social legislation. What this has done to industry in the State can be briefly pointed out by the fact that the average number of wage earners employed dropped 150,000 in the 10-year period from 1925 to 1935.

"Many of you have probably noted the advertising campaign being conducted by the Governors of the southeastern states. It is apparent that they are aware of what industry means in terms of jobs and community prosperity. Their principal bid for attracting industry to their section is low wages and low taxes. This means that the northern communities have got to do everything possible to enable their industries to remain where they are."

Ware Plant to Close

WARE, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Ware Valley Manufacturing Company's plant here definitely will be abandoned, James F. Neilds, its general manager, told a meeting of the company's 350 employees here yesterday. The E-Z Company, recent purchaser of the local mill, has decided to abandon the plant here and consolidate its facilities with the company's other plants in Bennington, Vt., Cartersville, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., Mr. Neilds said.

Snow Solomon: Shattuck Saves Boston's Council

(Continued From Page 9)

best to follow. Several other proposals were made, but were also disregarded. The councilors voted, 9 to 6, to report that Councilor Dowd's order "ought to pass."

On the Council floor the debate between Councilors Dowd and Wilson was repeated, for the galleries were crowded with aspiring snow shovelers. Just as a vote was to be taken to adopt or reject Councilor Dowd's order, Councilor Shattuck, who arrived after most of the discussion was over, introduced a substitute order.

This asked that the Mayor consider at once "ways and means" for improving the method of snow removal. In its practical effect, this order would leave any changes in the system of hiring snow shovelers up to the Mayor and would not place the Councilors in a position of "passing the buck"—as Councilor Wilson termed it—or voluntarily relieving themselves of the obligation of giving out snow jobs.

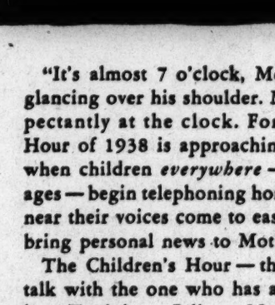
The Council voted to substitute Councilor Shattuck's order for Councilor Dowd's order. Then it unanimously approved the Shattuck order.

Subsequently, when a Council committee met with Mayor Tobin, a program similar to that outlined by Councilor Dowd's order was adopted. But instead of the Council changing the system outright, the Mayor suggested certain changes which the committee approved. Councilor Shattuck had thus enabled the Council to rid itself of the job difficulty, but without the loss of political prestige.

The plan announced by Mayor Tobin provides that all temporary snow workers henceforth will be hired by local city yards in the order of their appearance at the yards.

"It's almost 7 o'clock, Mother," says Dad glancing over his shoulder. Mother looks expectantly at the clock. For the Children's Hour of 1938 is approaching. It is the time when children *everywhere* — children of all ages — begin telephoning home. From far and near their voices come to ease loneliness—to bring personal news to Mothers.

The Children's Hour — this is the time to talk with the one who has always loved you best. Tonight — Call *your* Mother.



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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dartmouth Doing Very Well

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Dartmouth, that small college of courageous players up in the New Hampshire hills, appears once more to be launching forth into a widespread career in sports this winter, both indoor and outdoor, as the old-fashioned winter finds the performers keyed up to the tops of their various fancies. Already the leaders in skiing, bobsleighing and skating, and giving considerable promise in hockey, this week finds them also the undisputed leader indoors as well, as they lead the Eastern (Ivy Colleges) League in basketball.

Starting off last week end with a victory by the narrowest of margins over the strong Harvard team, which, before the series started, was the favorite to replace the University of Pennsylvania champions of 1937. It followed this with a dash across country to Ithaca, last Monday, to swamp Cornell at Ithaca, 56 to 33, and then completed its quota on Saturday, with another smashing victory at home over Yale. The Green lead all the way after the first shot, which went to Yale. Dartmouth came through to half time at 26 to 13, increased its advantage to practically the same extent during the second session, to win at 49 to 27.

The Green team has plenty of material, with many of its football stars stepping into the other indoor game with the same vim and vigor they showed on the gridiron. Against Cornell, it used two complete teams, while it introduced a new star against Yale, Robert Reno, as lead-off man at J. left forward, and a couple of other substitutes as well. But the real battle for the honors in both games was between Joe Batchelder, the veteran guard, and his fellow stars, with Roger Dudis, the center, and Bill Thomas, forward, his co-scorers against Cornell. Batchelder and Thomas had 13 each, and Dudis 14, while Bob McLeod, with 14, just beat out Batchelder, again with 13, against the players from New Haven.

Columbia Defeated

The Columbia team, which had been unbeaten up to Saturday, both in its preliminary season and in its two games in the league, having swamped Yale the week before, and defeated Princeton 32 to 28 earlier in the week, was nosed out by Cornell in another surprise battle, 45 to 43, on Saturday. This dropped the Blue and White out of the tie for the lead, while Harvard scored over Princeton, 33 to 25. All this enabled Harvard to climb into a tie with Columbia and Cornell for second place, with Yale and Princeton way down at the foot in another tie. But basketball, especially under the new rules, is uncertain, to say the least, and before the home-and-home season of the teams is completed, the standing may be widely different.

Outside the Ivy League, the team of Temple University of Philadelphia, with its towering quintette, all well above six feet, furnished the chief interest of the week, as they first met their first defeat of the season at the hands of Georgetown early in the week, at College Park, Md., 39 to 22, then swamped Muhlenberg, two days later, 40 to 23, and then came on to New York the following day and, after a tough battle with the greatly improved Manhattan College five, finally hit their stride, and gaining a slight advantage at the end of the first half, held it for the balance of the game to win at 45 to 38. Temple appears to be a bit overplayed, but still had enough margin to hold the Jaspers.

The visit of De Paul University from Chicago found the team hardly up to the standard it has set on previous visits, and Long Island University had matters pretty much its own way, leading by wide margins all the way, and finally emerging victorious by a score of 55 to 29. The Chicagoans had previously done a bit better in Philadelphia, nosing out St. Joseph's by a single point after the star forwards of De Paul put in two goals in the last 45 seconds, to win at 38 to 37.

Greater Height Counts

In the only all-local game of the week, St. John's College of Brooklyn, visiting Fordham early in the week, defeated the Rose Hill team 46 to 33, with their greater height playing a part in the result, after a slow start due to an unusual defense, which was soon corrected.

This will be a slow week among the locals, with Long Island University the only active team. They will entertain Niagara and George Washington at home, and will be a part of the Saturday night double-header, at the Garden, encountering Duquesne, while the other game there will be Manhattan against St. Thomas of Scranton, Seton Hall against St. John's and Savage School against Manhattan will complete the list.

Two steps to promote strictness in amateurism were announced during the past week which should remedy much of the practices which have called out so much criticism against lawn tennis and ice hockey for their weakness in the face of the increase of complaints about semi - professionalism launched against the officials and players. The first was the threat by the officials of the American Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, president, and Frederick W. Rubien, secretary, who is also chairman of the hockey committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, that unless there is a thorough house-cleaning of professionals posing as amateurs, and the clubs with which they play, ice hockey will be omitted from the list of sports in which the United States will be represented in the next Olympic Games.

This word was sent to the officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, to the new president, William Owens, and to the Amateur Athletic Union, explaining that both college teams and club teams are forbidden to compete against teams having such players in their ranks.

Second, the United States Lawn Tennis Association shut down on an increasing habit of clubs and associations desiring to obtain the presence of outstanding players at their tournaments of offering a lump sum for expenses, which has frequently resulted in considerable profit for the recipients.

Who Won in Britain in 1937?

Compiled Specially for The Christian Science Monitor by R. Mollard Stead

Archery

Men.....Commander Shekleton
Women.....Mrs. Bates

Association Football

England-Czechoslovakia.....England, 5 goals to 4
Scotland-Czechoslovakia.....Scotland, 5-0
International championship, 1936-37.....Wales, 3 victories
Wales-England.....Wales, 2-1
Wales-Scotland.....Wales, 2-1
Wales-Ireland.....Wales, 4-1
Scotland-England.....Scotland, 3-1
Scotland-Ireland.....Scotland, 3-1
England-Ireland.....England, 3-1
England-Ireland, 1937-38.....England, 5-1
England-Wales, 1937-38.....England, 2-1
Scotland-Ireland, 1937-38.....Tied, 1-1
Scotland-Wales, 1937-38.....Wales, 3-1
International, amateur, 1936-37.....Scotland, 3 victories
Scotland-England.....Scotland, 1-0
Scotland-Ireland.....Scotland, 3-0
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 2-0
England-Ireland.....Ireland, 5-1
England-Wales.....England, 9-1
International, Elementary Schoolboys.....England, 2 victories
England-Scotland, schoolboys.....England, 4-3
England-Ireland, schoolboys.....England, 6-0
Inter-Army.....French Army
British Army-French Army.....French Army, 6-0
British Universities-German Universities.....British Universities, 1-0
Inter-League, 1937-38.....Scottish League, 2 victories
Scottish League-English League.....Scottish League, 1-0
Scottish League-Irish League.....Scottish League, 3-2
English League-Irish League.....English League, 3-0
Inter-Services.....Royal Navy and Royal Marines, 2 victories.
Navy and Marines-The Army.....Navy and Marines, 4-2
Navy and Marines-Royal Air Force.....Navy and Marines, 3-1
The Army-Royal Air Force.....Royal Air Force, 3-1
Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 3-2
English League, First Division.....Manchester City, 57 points
English League, Second Division.....Leicester City, 56
English League, Third Division (Northern).....Stockport County, 60
English League, Third Division (Southern).....Luton Town, 58
Scottish League, First Division.....Glasgow Rangers, 61
Scottish League, Second Division.....Ayr United, 54
Irish League.....Belfast Celtic, 44
Irish Free State League.....Sligo Rovers, 34
Welsh League, First Division.....Newport County, 47
Welsh League, Second Division (Western).....Abercynon, 31
Northern League, amateur.....Milford Haven, 43
Southern League, amateur.....Shildon, 46
Isthmian League, amateur.....Hastings and St. Leonards, 39
Athenian League, amateur.....Kingstonian, 39
Spartan League, amateur.....Romford, 49
Football Association Cup.....Metropolitan Police, 36
Scottish Cup.....Sunderland
Irish Cup.....Glasgow Celtic
Irish Free State Cup.....Belfast Celtic
Irish Free State Shield.....Waterford
Welsh Cup.....Waterford
Football Association Amateur Cup.....Crewe Alexandra
Football Association Amateur Cup.....Dulwich Hamlet
Public School Old Boys (Arthur Dunn Cup).....Harwich and Parkeston
F. A. Cup-holder (Sunderland)-League Champion (Manchester City).....Old Salopians
Top goal-scorer, English League, First Division.....Manchester City, 2-0
Top goal-scorer, English League, Second Division.....F. Steele, Stoke City, 33
Top goal-scorer, English League, Second Division.....John Bowers, Leicester City, 45
Top goal-scorer, English League, Third Division (North).....Edward Harston, Mansfield Town, 55
Top goal-scorer, English League, Third Division (South).....Joseph Payne, Luton Town, 55
Top goal-scorer, Scottish League, First Division.....D. Wilson, Hamilton Academicals, 34
Great Britain-Germany.....Athletics
Northern Ireland A. A. A.-Irish Athletic Union (Free State).....Great Britain, 69 points to 67
Oxford-Cambridge.....Northern Ireland, 91-43
Oxford-Cambridge, Freshmen.....Cambridge, 9 events to 2
Oxford-Cambridge, relays.....Cambridge, 72 points to 45
Universities' Athletic Union, men.....Oxford, 4 events to 3
Universities' Athletic Union, women.....Cambridge Alverstone
Northern Universities (Christie Cup).....Leeds
Scottish Universities.....Edinburgh
English inter-counties.....Surrey
Inter-Counties, boys.....London
Inter-Counties, girls.....Middlesex
Inter-Clubs, men (Kinnaird Trophy).....Achilles Club
Inter-Clubs, women.....Mitcham Athletic Club
Inter-Clubs relay, men (4 x 110 yards).....Blackheath Harriers
Inter-Clubs relay, men (4 x 440 Yards).....London A. C.
Inter-Clubs relay, men (4 x 1 mile) (Victory Trophy).....Achilles
Inter-Clubs relay, women (4 x 165 yards).....London Olympiades
Inter-Clubs relay, indoors, men (4 x 356 yards).....Achilles
Inter-Clubs relay, indoors, women (4 x 142 yards).....Atalanta A. C.
Inter-Services, teams.....The Army
Inter-Military Colleges.....Royal Military College, Sandhurst
Inter-Public Schools.....Schule Schloss, Salem, Germany
Champion of year (Harvey Cup).....William Roberts, Salford Harriers
Champion of year, Scotland (Crabbie Cup).....Samuel Beattie
Champion of year, women (Lord Hawke Trophy).....Miss Gladys Lunn
Best championship performance by British competitor (Jackson Cup).....William Roberts, Salford Harriers
Decathlon.....J. J. Miggins, Polytechnic Harriers
Professional Sprint (Powderhall, 120 yards handicap).....W. M. Scott, Galashiels
Professional Marathon (Powderhall, 10 miles, scratch).....C. Frew, Killinghoime
Grasmere Guides Race (up and down Butter Crag).....Ronald Gilpin
Marathon.....D. McNab Robertson, Maryhill Harriers, Scotland.
Marathon, Southern.....J. Norris, Polytechnic Harriers
Road-running, inter-clubs relay, London to Brighton.....Mitcham A. C.
Road-running, inter-clubs relay, Manchester to Blackpool.....Birchfield Harriers
Road-running, inter-clubs relay, Edinburgh to Glasgow.....Dundee Thistle Harriers
Road-running, inter-clubs relay, Newport to Swansea.....Roath Harriers
Road-walking, inter-counties, 10 miles, teams.....Middlesex
Road-walking, inter-counties, 10 miles, individuals.....H. G. Churcher, Surrey
Road-walking, 50 kilometers, teams.....Metropolitan Walking Club
Road-walking, 50 kilometers, individuals.....H. H. Whitlock, Metropolitan Walking Club.
Road-walking, 20 miles, teams.....Surrey W. C. and Leicester W. C. tied
Road-walking, 20 miles, individuals.....S. A. Fletcher, Derbyshire
Road-walking, 10 miles, teams.....Metropolitan W. C.
Road-walking, 10 miles, individual.....R. E. J. Sims, London Vidarians
Road-walking, London-Brighton, teams.....Belgrave Harriers
Road-walking, London-Brighton, individuals.....R. C. P. Nichols and I. C. Maconochie
Road-walking, women (3 miles) teams.....Small Heath Harriers
Road-walking, women (3 miles) individuals).....Mrs. D. Harris, Birchfield Harriers

Aviation

King's Cup, airplanes.....C. E. Gardner, 223.7 m.p.h.
Gliding, open.....P. A. Wills
Gliding, inter-clubs, London Gliding Club
Gliding, Duration Prize.....Derby and Lancashire Club, 20 hours 36 minutes
Gliding, Distance Prize.....Royal Military College, Sandhurst
Gliding, longest flight to an objective (Manio Cup).....J. P. Dewsbury, 86 miles
Gliding, longest flight of year (Wakefield Cup).....P. A. Wills, 86 miles

Badminton

International.....England, 3 victories
England-Scotland.....England, 8-1
England-Ireland.....England, 7-2
England-Wales.....England, 9-0
Scotland-Ireland.....Ireland, 6-1
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 8-1
Oxford-Cambridge, singles.....Cambridge, 6-3
Oxford-Cambridge, doubles.....Cambridge, 6-3
Inter-Counties.....Middlesex
English singles, men.....R. C. F. Nichols
English singles, women.....Miss Thelma Kingsbury
English doubles, men.....R. C. F. Nichols and L. Nichols
English doubles, women.....Mrs. H. S. Uber and Miss D. Doveton
English doubles, mixed.....I. C. Maconachie and Miss Kingsbury
English doubles, men veterans.....R. G. Commins and C. Meades
Scottish singles, men.....R. C. F. Nichols
Scottish singles, women.....Miss D. M. C. Young
Scottish doubles, men.....R. C. F. Nichols and I. C. Maconachie
Scottish doubles, women.....Mrs. M. Henderson and Miss Thelma Kingsbury.
Scottish doubles, mixed.....I. C. Maconachie and Miss Kingsbury

Badminton (continued)

Irish singles, men.....J. L. Rankin
Irish singles, women.....Miss E. Anderson
Irish doubles, men.....I. C. Maconachie and J. L. Rankin
Irish doubles, women.....Mrs. Macnaughton and Miss Stoker
Irish doubles, mixed.....J. L. Rankin and Miss Wilson
Welsh singles, men.....R. White
Welsh singles, women.....Miss D. M. C. Young
Welsh doubles, men.....T. F. Dick and H. Baldwin
Welsh doubles, women.....Mrs. L. Myers and Miss D. J. Colpoys
Welsh doubles, mixed.....T. Boyle and Miss C. Wilson

Baseball

National Baseball Association Challenge Cup.....Hull B. C.
London Major Baseball League (professional).....Romford Wasps B. C.
North of England Baseball League (professional).....Oldham Greys
Yorkshire Baseball League (professional).....Hull B. C.
Metropolitan League (amateur).....Kingsbury Cubs
London Amateur Senior League.....Briggs Brigands
East London League, Div. 1 (amateur).....Ilford No-Varys
East London League, Div. 2 (amateur).....Lamson Paragon
Hull Amateur League, Div. 1.....Reckitts Robins B. C.
Hull Amateur League, Div. 2.....Hull M. Men B. C.
Hull Ladies' League (amateur).....Hull Nomads B. C.
Hull Schoolboys' League.....Southcoates B. C.
Birmingham Combination League (amateur).....O. C. Hawkes B. C.
Birmingham Suburban League (amateur).....Constructors B. C.
Birmingham and District League (amateur).....Durex B. C.
Liverpool National League (amateur).....Albion B. C.
Liverpool Service Clubs League.....Wallasey B. C.
Oldham National League (amateur).....Ferranti Sparks B. C.
Oldham Challenge Trophy competition (amateur).....Ferranti Sparks B. C.
Chipping Norton District League (amateur).....Blue Boys B. C.
Chipping Norton Dis. Junior League (amateur).....Cardinals B. C.
York Amateur League.....York Nomads B. C.
Manchester Amateur League.....Ferguson Palin B. C.
Leeds Amateur League.....Thornbury Trojans

Billiards

United Kingdom, professional.....Joe Davis
Women, professional.....Miss Joyce Gardner
Professional handicap (Gold Cup).....Melbourne Inman (received 8000)
English, amateur.....Kingsley Kennerley
English amateur, women.....Mrs. McDougall
Scottish amateur.....J. McGhie
Oxford-Cambridge.....Oxford, 3-0
England-Scotland, boys.....England, 4-1
Boys.....D. Ourson, London
Snooker's Pool, world's championship, professional.....Joe Davis
Snooker's Pool, women's, professional.....Miss Ruth Harrison
Snooker's Pool, professional handicap.....Joe Davis
Snooker's Pool, amateur.....Kingsley Kennerley
Snooker's Pool, amateur, women.....Mrs. Moreland-Smith
Snooker's Pool, London's West End Clubs.....National Liberal Bowls

International, men.....Wales, 3 victories
Wales-England.....Wales, 99 points to 85
Wales-Scotland.....Wales, 109-79
Wales-Ireland.....Wales, 111-87
England-Scotland.....England, 100-85
England-Ireland.....England, 130-74
Ireland-Scotland.....Ireland, 103-99
International, women.....Scotland, 2 victories
Scotland-England.....Scotland, 122-111
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 170-82
England-Wales.....England, 158-96
International, indoors, men.....Scotland, 2 victories
Scotland-England.....Scotland, 131-99
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 165-88
England-Wales.....England, 188-57
Inter-Counties, men.....Surrey
Inter-Counties, women.....Surrey
Inter-Clubs, indoors.....Crystal Palace
English singles, men.....W. Prentice Redcar
English singles, men, indoors.....J. G. Pilbrow
English singles, women.....Mrs. Bateford, Middlesex
English pairs, men.....A. W. Knowling, Junior, and A. W. Knowling, Senior, Worthing.
English pairs, women.....Mrs. Privett and Mrs. L. King, Surrey
English triples, women.....Gloucestershire
English rink, men.....Sheen Common
English rink, women.....Somerset
Scottish singles, men.....Allan Stewart, Lilybank (Johnstone)
Scottish singles, women.....Mrs. Kent, Clarkstone (Glasgow)
Scottish pairs, men.....T. Clark and R. Gray, New Cumnock
Scottish pairs, women.....Mrs. Ireland and Mrs. Young, Shettleston.
Scottish rinks, men.....Cumnock
Scottish rinks, women.....Moffat
Irish singles, men.....H. B. McLaughlin, Alexandra
Irish pairs, men.....W. J. Thompson and H. Jones, Belfast
Irish rinks, men.....Shaftesbury
Welsh singles, men.....A. Thomas, Llanelly
Welsh singles, women.....Mrs. Harris, Skewen
Welsh pairs, men.....Merion Jones and Amwel Jones, Bargoed
Welsh pairs, women.....Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. M. Brown, Newport.
Welsh rinks, men.....Port Talbot and Municipal
Welsh rinks, women.....Skewen

Boxing (Amateur)

England-Germany.....England, 7-5
England-Ireland.....Tied, 7 bouts
Ireland-Wales.....Ireland, 5-3
Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 12-9
Universities' Athletic Union.....Dublin University
Inter-Services.....Royal Air Force Bridge

Oxford-Cambridge Cheskers

British.....S. Cohen

Chess

International, masters, Hastings.....Alexandre Alekhine, France
International, masters, Birmingham.....Dr. Eliskases, Austria, and M. Prins, Holland, tied.
International, masters, Margate.....Reuben Fine, U. S. A., and Paul Keres, Estonia.
World's championship, girls.....Elaine Saunders, aged 11
British, men.....W. A. Fairhurst, Glasgow
British, women.....Miss Rowena Dew
British, boys (Oinner Cup).....A. R. Duff
Inter-counties.....Middlesex
Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 4-3

Cricket

England-New Zealand, test series.....England, won 1, drawn 2
First test at Lord's, London.....Drawn
Second test at Manchester.....England, by 130 runs
Third test at The Oval, London.....Drawn
England-Australia, women, test series.....Drawn
First test at Northampton.....Australia, by 21 runs
Second test at Blackpool, England, 25 runs
Third test at The Oval, London.....Drawn
English Tourists of 1934-35-Australian women.....Australians, 3 wickets
Scotland-New Zealand.....New Zealand, 3 wickets
Scotland-New Zealand.....New Zealand, innings and 52 runs
Ireland-New Zealand.....New Zealand, 8 wickets
Ireland-Scotland.....Ireland, 63 runs
Oxford-Cambridge.....Oxford, 7 wickets
Eton-Harrow.....Eton, 7 wickets
Gentlemen-Players.....Players, 8 wickets
Young Amateurs-Young Professionals.....Young Professionals, 9 wickets
Army-Royal Air Force.....Drawn
Yorkshire-Middlesex (Challenge Match).....Yorkshire, innings and 115 runs
Inter-counties, first-class.....Yorkshire, 71.90 per cent
Inter-counties, minor, Challenge Match (Surrey II-Lancashire II).....Lancashire II, 76 runs
Inter-counties, minor (standing).....Surrey II, 86.11 per cent
Lancashire League.....Nelson
Scottish, Western Union.....Perguelle
Scottish, Border League.....Selkirk
Scottish, Strathmore Union.....Brechin
North of Scotland League.....Huntly
Irish, inter-provinces.....Leinster
Irish, Northern Union League.....Lisburn
Irish, Northern Union Cup.....Woodvale
Most runs, teams, all first-class matches.....Sussex, 17.409
Most runs, individuals, all first-class matches.....W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, 3323
Most runs, individuals, minor counties.....B. W. Roughi-Rought, Buckinghamshire, 797.
Most runs for New Zealanders.....M. W. Wallace, 1641
Most runs for Australian women.....Miss Peggy Antonio, 779
Top score for teams (one innings) all first-class matches.....Lancashire, 640 (vs. Sussex)
Top-scorer, all first-class matches.....Edward Paynter, Lancashire, 322 (vs. Sussex).
Top-scorer, minor counties.....E. W. Whitfield, Surrey II, 185
Top-scorer for New Zealanders.....J. L. Kerr, 160
Top-scorer for Australian women.....Miss P. Holmes, 200 (retired)
Best batting average, all first-class matches.....W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, 69.04 runs per innings
Best batting average, minor counties.....D. M. Matthews, Lancashire II, 82.50
Best batting average for New Zealanders.....M. W. Wallace, 41.02
Best batting average for Australian women.....Miss W. George, 53.66

Cricket (continued)

Most "centuries," all first-class matches.....W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, 13
Fastest "century" (Lawrence Trophy).....J. T. Hardstaff, Nottinghamshire, 100 in 51 min.
Best bowling average, all first-class matches.....Hedley Verity, Yorkshire, 15.68
Best bowling average, minor counties.....N. W. Harding, Kent II, 9.33
Best bowling average for New Zealanders.....J. Cowie, 19.95
Best bowling average for Australian women.....Miss M. Flaherty, 10.68
Best all-rounder, all first-class matches.....J. H. Parks, Sussex, 3003 runs and 101 wickets.
Best all-rounder, minor counties.....C. B. Fordham, Hertfordshire, 609 and 37
Best all-rounder for New Zealanders.....D. A. R. Moloney, 1463 and 57
Best all-rounder for Australian women.....Miss Peggy Antonio, 779 and 50
Best wicket-keeper, all first-class matches.....William Price, Middlesex, stumped 29, caught 68.
Most catches held, all first-class matches.....M. J. Turnbull, Glamorganshire, 48

Croquet

England-Australia, series (MacRobertson Trophy).....England, won 5
First match, Hurlingham (London).....England, 6 victories to 0
Second match, Cheltenham.....England, 6-0
Third match, Buxton.....England, 5-1
Fourth match, Roehampton (London).....England, 4-2
Fifth match, Brighton.....England, 4-2
Inter-counties.....Middlesex
Open singles.....C. F. Colman
Singles, men.....J. A. McMordie
Singles, women.....Miss D. D. Steel
Doubles, men.....Lord Tollemache and Sir Gerald Burke
Doubles, mixed.....M. D. Rickett and Mrs. C. B. Apps
Association Plate.....Miss D. D. Steel
Roehampton Cup.....C. J. Miller, Australia
Gilbey Cup.....C. B. Grice-Hutchinson
Reckitt Cup.....R. W. Gray

Cross-Country Running

English, teams.....Birchfield Harriers
English, individuals.....H. D. Clark, York Harriers
English, teams, women.....Birchfield Harriers
English, individuals, women.....Miss L. D. Styles, London Olympiades
Scottish, teams.....Dundee Thistle Harriers
Scottish, individuals.....J. C. Flockhart, Shettleston Harriers
Scottish, teams, women.....Clydesdale Harriers
Scottish, individuals, women.....Miss J. Tait, Clydesdale Harriers
Welsh, teams.....Roath Harriers
Welsh, individuals.....
Oxford-Cambridge, teams.....W. G. Matthews, Penrhys Harriers
Oxford-Cambridge, individuals.....Cambridge, 34-44
Universities' Athletic Union, teams.....E. C. Weir, Cambridge
Universities' Athletic Union, individuals.....Oxford Centipedes
Inter-Counties, teams.....E. C. Weir, Cambridge
Inter-Counties, individuals.....E. C. Weir, Sussex
Inter-Services, teams.....Royal Air Force
Inter-Services, individuals.....R. H. Thomas, E. W. Harrison, P. B. Hennessy and P. H. Reeve, all R. A. F., tied.
Northern Counties, teams.....Sutton Harriers
Northern Counties, individuals.....J. H. Potts, Saltwell Harriers
Northern Counties, teams, women.....Bradford A. C.
Northern Counties, individuals, women.....Miss Nellie Halstead, Radcliffe Harriers
Southern Counties, teams.....Reading A. C.
Southern Counties, individuals.....A. J. Hughes, Reading A. C.
Southern Counties, teams, women.....Epsom Harriers
Southern Counties, individuals, women.....Miss Lily Styles, London Olympiades
Midland Counties, teams.....Birchfield Harriers
Midland Counties, individuals.....J. T. Holden, Tipton Harriers
Midland Counties, teams, women.....Birchfield Harriers
Midland Counties, individuals, women.....Miss M. Clarke, Birchfield Harriers
Eastern Counties, teams.....Colchester Harriers
Eastern Counties, individuals.....R. H. Thomas, Royal Air Force, Henlow

Curling

England-Scotland.....Scotland, 274 points to 189

Cycling

Six Days, Wembley, professional.....Piet Van Kempen, Holland, and A. Buysse, Belgium.
International road race (62 miles), massed start, professional.....Jean Aerts, Belgium
England-France, amateur.....England, 14-34
Invitation 10 miles (Muratti Cup).....H. Ooms, Holland
Best all-round, teams.....Monckton C. C.
Best all-round, individuals.....C. Heppleston, Yorkshire R. C.
Amateur road-race (62 miles), massed start.....A. Bevan, Fountain C. C.
Sprint (1000 yards).....C. W. Horn
Distance (50 miles, tandem paced).....E. V. Mills
Tandem (one mile).....J. E. Sibbitt and E. H. Chambers
Team pursuit (3 miles).....Catford C. C.
Hill-climbing.....E. W. Hussey, Finsbury Park

Darts

Player of year.....Stanley Outten

Eton Wall Game

Collegers-Oppidans.....Tied, scoreless

Fencing

Scotland-Ireland (3 weapons for men, foils for women).....Scotland, 38 victories to 26
Three weapons, inter-services, teams.....The Army
Foils, England-Denmark, women.....Denmark, 12-6
Foils, Scotland-Ireland, men.....Scotland, 10-6
Foils, Scotland-Ireland, women.....Ireland, 10-6
Foils, Oxford-Cambridge.....Oxford, 8-4
Foils, women, international (Hutton Cup).....Miss J. Addams, Belgium
Foils, women.....Miss Gwen Neligan
Foils, men, junior.....J. Emrys Lloyd
Foils, Universities' Athletic Union.....C. A. Whitney Smith
Foils, inter-services.....N. C. McClintock, Cambridge
Foils, Public Schoolboys.....Sergeant J. F. Field, Royal Marines
Foils, schoolgirls.....F. P. Crowder, Eton College
Epée, Scotland-Ireland.....Miss K. Begg, Chiddingstone Castle
Epée, Oxford-Cambridge.....Scotland, 11-5
Epée, international (Miller-Hallett Cup).....Cambridge, 26 points to 24
Epée, English.....E. S. Bruneau, Belgium
Epée, English, junior.....C. L. de Beaumont
Epée, Universities' Athletic Union.....G. J. Gorrie
Epée, inter-services.....F. L. Bell, Sheffield
Sabers, Public Schoolboys.....Sergeant J. F. Field, Royal Marines
Sabers, Scotland-Ireland.....P. Warre, Eton
Sabers, Oxford-Cambridge.....Scotland, 11-5
Sabers, English.....R. P. Tredgold
Sabers, English, junior.....K. G. C. Campbell
Sabers, Universities' Athletic Union.....K. G. C. Campbell, Cambridge
Sabers, inter-services.....Sergeant-Instructor G. J. C. Moore, The Army.
Sabers, Public Schoolboys.....G. Levesson-Gower, Eton
Bayonet, inter-services, teams.....Royal Marines
Bayonet, inter-services, individuals.....Sergeant A. V. Perry, Royal Marines

Field Hockey

International, men.....Ireland, 3 victories
Ireland-England.....Ireland, 1-0
Ireland-Scotland.....Ireland, 5-0
Ireland-Wales.....Ireland, 3-0
England-Scotland.....England, 5-1
England-Wales.....England, 6-0
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 2-1
International, women.....England, 3 victories
England-Scotland.....England, 5-3
England-Ireland.....England, 8-0
England-Wales.....England, 3-0
Ireland-Scotland.....Ireland, 3-1
Ireland-Wales.....Ireland, 3-2
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 2-1
England-Germany, women.....England, 5-0
Ireland-Germany, women.....Ireland, 5-0
Oxford-Cambridge, men.....Oxford, 3-0
Oxford-Cambridge, women.....Oxford, 5-0
Royal Navy-The Army.....2 victories
Royal Navy-Royal Air Force.....The Army, 4-0
The Army-Royal Air Force.....Royal Air Force, 4-0
Royal Air Force-Royal Navy.....Royal Air Force, 2-1
Northern Counties, women.....Yorkshire
Midland Counties, women.....Warwickshire
Eastern Counties, women.....Hertfordshire
Western Counties, women.....Devonshire
Six-a-side, men, London.....Tulse Hill "B" Fives
Eton Cup, Kinnaird Cup.....Eton
Eton Cup, Oxford-Cambridge.....A. H. Fabian and J. G. K. Webb
Eton Cup, Public Schools.....Cambridge, 2-1
Eton College (M. J. Adler and F. S. T. Barnado).....
Rugby Code, singles (Jesters Cup).....J. G. W. Davies
Rugby Code, doubles (Oyriax Cup).....C. L. E. Mitchell and E. L. Bailey
Rugby Code, Oxford-Cambridge, singles.....Cambridge, 116-70
Rugby Code, Oxford-Cambridge, doubles.....Cambridge, 222-131
Rugby Code, Public Schoolboys, singles (Jesters Cup).....O. R. M. Riddell, Alleyn's School
Rugby Code, Public Schools, doubles (Mappin Cup).....Oundle (B. B. Nicholls and E. R. Conradi).

Golf

Great Britain-U. S. A., professional.....J. M. West
U. S. A.-Canada, seniors.....E. A. Mellors
Great Britain, 7 matches to 3 (3 halved)
Great Britain-U. S. A.-Canada, seniors.....Great Britain, 2 victories
England-Scotland, professionals.....England, 8-7 (1 halved)
Scotland-Wales, professionals.....Scotland, 8-6

Golf (continued)

Amateur international.....Scotland, won 7, tied 1
Scotland-England.....Scotland, 9-6
Scotland-Ireland.....Scotland, 9-5
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 9-5
England-Ireland.....Tied, 6-6
England-Wales.....England, 8-7
Ireland-Wales.....England, 8-6
Women, England-France.....Ireland, 9-6
Boys, England-Scotland.....England, 6-3 (1 halved)
Girls, England-Scotland.....Scotland, 9-3
Oxford-Cambridge.....Scotland, 6-1
Oxford-Cambridge, women.....Cambridge, 7-4
Inter-counties, men.....Oxford, 16-1
Inter-counties, women.....Lancashire
Old Public Schoolboys (Halford-Hewitt Cup).....Surrey
Scottish universities.....Old Carthusians
Men-Women, handicap, Stoke Poges.....Aberdeen Women, 5-5

Ice Hockey

World's amateur championship.....Canada
European amateur championship.....Great Britain
National League.....Wembley Lions
National Trophy.....Earl's Court Rangers
Coronation Trophy.....Harringay Racers
Oxford-Cambridge.....Cambridge, 5-1

Lacrosse

Great Britain-U. S. A., men.....U. S. A., 10-5
International, women.....England, 3 victories
England-Scotland.....England, 12-0
England-Ireland.....England, 14-3
England-Wales.....England, 16-3
Scotland-Ireland.....Scotland, 9-8
Scotland-Wales.....Scotland, 6-1
Ireland-Wales.....Ireland, 9-6
North-South, men.....North, 16-5
Inter-clubs (Iroquois Cup).....Mellor
Inter-counties, men.....Cheshire
Northern Flags, men.....Mellor
Southern Flags, men.....Hampstead
Southern Counties, men.....Middlesex
North of England League, men.....Mellor
Oxford-Cambridge, men.....Tied, 5-5
Oxford-Cambridge, women.....Oxford, 11-4

Lawn Tennis (Grass Courts)

English International Club-Czechoslovak I. C.....English I. C.
English International Club-Czechoslovak I. C.....English I. C.
British singles, men.....H. W. Austin
British singles, women.....Senorita Anita Lizana, Chile
British doubles, men.....P. H. D. Wilde and C. E. Hare
British doubles, women.....Miss E. M. Dearman and Miss Joan Ingram.
British doubles, mixed.....P. H. D. Wilde and Miss M. Whitmarsh
British covered singles, men.....H. W. Austin
British covered singles, women.....Miss M. C. Scriven
British covered doubles, men.....D. W. Butler and P. H. D. Wilde
British covered doubles, women.....Miss J. Saunders and Miss B. E. Scott
British covered doubles, mixed.....Karl Schroeder, Sweden, and Miss Saunders.
Scottish singles, men.....D. MacPhail
Scottish singles, women.....Mrs. R. G. McInnes
Scottish doubles, men.....I. G. Collins and R. F. Scovell
Scottish doubles, women.....Mrs. R. G. McInnes and Mrs. Angus Robertson.
Scottish doubles, mixed.....D. MacPhail and Mrs. A. Robertson
Welsh covered singles, men.....P. H. D. Wilde
Welsh covered singles, women.....Miss D. A. Huntbach
Welsh covered doubles, men.....H. Billington and E. J. Filby
Welsh covered doubles, women.....Miss Huntbach and Miss Beazley
Welsh covered doubles, mixed.....E. J. Filby and Miss Huntbach
Inter-counties, men's singles.....Middlesex
Inter-counties, women's singles.....Surrey
Junior singles, boys.....G. L. Emmett
Junior singles, girls.....Miss Rosemary Thomas
Junior doubles, boys.....R. C. Nicoll and G. L. Emmett
Junior doubles, girls.....Miss P. L. MacCorkindale and Miss B. M. Crosoer.
Junior doubles, mixed.....P. E. Hare and Miss Rosemary Thomas
Coronation Cup, men, professional, covered singles.....F. J. Perry, Great Britain
International covered singles, professional.....Hans Nusslein, Germany
International covered doubles, professional.....Hans Nusslein, Germany, and Martin Plaa, France.

Motor-Cycling

Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast, 500 c.c. cars.....J. M. West
Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast, 350 c.c. cars.....E. A. Mellors
Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast, 250 c.c. cars.....E. R. Thomas
Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast, inter-clubs.....Sidcup M. C. C.
Ulster Grand Prix, Belfast, Manufacturers' Team Prize.....A. J. S.
Manx Tourist Trophy, senior.....F. L. Frith
Manx Tourist Trophy, junior.....James Guthrie

Motor-Cycling (continued)

Manx Tourist Trophy, lightweight.....Omobono Tenni, Italy
Manx Tourist Trophy, Overseas Trophy (outstanding overseas rider).....Omobono Tenni, Italy
Manx Grand Prix, amateur, senior.....Maurice Cann
Manx Grand Prix, amateur, junior.....Maurice Cann
Manx Grand Prix, amateur, lightweight.....Denis Parkinson
Brooklands Grand Prix, senior.....M. L. Daniell
Brooklands Grand Prix, junior.....M. L. Daniell
Brooklands Grand Prix, lightweight.....J. West
Dirt Track, England-Australia.....England, 66 points to 41
Dirt Track, England-Overseas Riders, series.....Overseas Riders, won 3, drew 1, lost 1
Dirt Track, Provincial Riders-Australia.....Australians, won 8, lost 6
Dirt Track, League Champion (West Ham)-The Rest.....West Ham, 53-43
Dirt Track, world's championship.....Jack Milne, U. S. A.
Dirt Track, best English rider.....Jack Parker
Dirt Track, National League.....West Ham
Dirt Track, National Trophy.....Belle Vue (Manchester)
Dirt Track, Provincial League.....Bristol
Dirt Track, Provincial Trophy.....Nottingham

Motoring

Driver of year (Gold Star).....Prince Birabongse, of Siam
Twelve Hours, Donington Park.....Prince Birabongse and H. G. Dobbs
Imperial Trophy, Crystal Palace.....Prince Birabongse
London Grand Prix, Crystal Palace.....Prince Birabongse
International Tourist Trophy, Donington Park.....Prince Birabongse
Ciantranco Comotti and René Leblegue, France.
International Grand Prix, Donington Park.....B. Rosemeyer, Germany
Nuffield Trophy, Donington Park.....
Coronation Trophy, Crystal Palace.....P. G. Fairfield
British Empire Trophy, Donington Park.....P. G. Fairfield
International Trophy, Brooklands.....Raymond Mays
Ulster Tourist Trophy, Belfast.....Raymond Mays
British Racing Drivers' 500 miles, Brooklands.....R. Campbell
Junior Car Club's 200 miles,

Bruins Seeking Points Tonight Against Chicago

Garden Lineup Tonight

Bruins		Black Hawks
Getliffe, lw		rw, Seibert
Cowley, c		c, Dahlstrom
Sands, rw		lw, Voss
Portland, ld		rd, Levinsky
Shore, rd		ld, Jackson
Thompson, g		g, Karakas

Bruins alternates: Clapper, Hollett, Dumart, Pettinger, Bauer, Goldsworthy, Weiland, Jackson.
Chicago alternates: McKenzie, March, Thompson, Gottselig, V. Johnson, Trudel, Romnes, Weibe, Jenkins.
Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much can happen this week to change the present situation wherein the Rangers are pressing the local Bruins for first place in the American division of the National Hockey League. One week from tonight the Rangers visit town and first place may be the objective on that occasion. Right now the Bruins have the Chicago Black Hawks to contend with.

The visiting Hawks show a vastly changed lineup tonight from that of Dec. 21, when they were edged out, 2 to 1. Manager Bill Stewart, Boston boy, inaugurated radical lineup changes which have been the talk of the league. His most radical move has seen the veteran defenseman, Earl Seibert, shifted from right defense to right wing.

At first there were snickers heard around the circuit, but now those who questioned the move are somewhat bewildered in opinion, for it seems the Hawks are playing better. Art Weibe, another defenseman, was playing left wing until Harold Jackson, rookie rear-guard, ran into a mishap. Virgil Johnson, rookie who paired with Jackson, is holding his own in the majors. Both Jackson and Johnson were pulled up from the American Hockey Association.

Six Games in 10 Nights

In their last five games the Black Hawks have won one, tied three and lost one. That record is good considering the schedule which calls for six games in 10 nights.

While the Bruins are playing Chicago here tonight, Rangers will play host to Canadiens. Saturday night the Bruins invade Toronto and Sunday night they move on to Chicago. Against these two road games the Rangers remain at home with a contest scheduled Sunday night against Maroons. All told, the week's schedule seems to favor the Rangers.

Hockey Dribblings

According to the Montreal papers, Conny Smythe shifted seats in the recent Maroon-Toronto game at Toronto and "rode" Bill Beveridge, Montreal goalie. . . . That seems like rather small business for the manager of the Maple Leafs Gardens. . . . Glen Brydson, Vic Heyliger and Bill Kendall are no longer on the Chicago roster. . . . Chicago never was a drawing card to Boston hockey fans, but since Stewart took over the Hawks they have been more attractive. . . . Harold Jackson is not ready to return to the Chicago lineup yet. . . . Russ Auhlin and Virgil Johnson are the new men to show.

Harvard Favored Over Brown Six

Harvard is a decided favorite to continue its supremacy over American collegiate sixes when it skates out on the ice to meet Brown at Providence tonight. Not for two years has the Crimson been defeated by a United States college hockey team, Dartmouth being the last team to do it in 1935.

Coach Joe Stibbs gave his boys a long workout yesterday in preparation for tonight's fray. The same lines that worked against Princeton will be intact for the Brown contest.

The Bruins have not shown much so far this season. They were defeated by Boston University, 8 to 1, while Harvard turned the Terriers back, 5 to 4, in an overtime affair.

Coach Tom Taylor of Brown will be able to present a much stronger team for tonight's game, for Al Curtis, who has been out for three weeks, will be back at goal.

This will be Harvard's last game until Feb. 5 unless a contest is arranged in the meantime with the Boston Olympics.

Olympics' Sunday Game Shifted to Saturday

Next Sunday's scheduled Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League game bringing the Boston Olympics and Lafontaine together on Garden ice has been shifted to Saturday evening. Thus the Boston College-Olympics affair previously set for Melrose on Saturday has been canceled.

The Lafontaine outfit that comes here will bring a better balanced club than either St. Jacques or Drummondville showed local fans. Lafontaine defeated Drummondville, 8 to 6.

Coach Hago Harrington is satisfied with the improved showing of his charges. The strong passing attack developed in the last two games by the three forward lines has been encouraging and bids to make trouble for future teams.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Bowdoin 6, Colby 4 (overtime).

Basketball

Rhode Island State 70, New Hampshire 33.

National Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
American Section						
Boston	16	2	6	60	46	34
Rangers	13	4	8	72	46	30
Chicago	7	6	12	45	62	20
Detroit	4	7	16	43	77	15
Canadian Section						
Toronto	13	6	6	80	67	32
Americans	10	5	9	49	46	25
Canadiens	9	7	8	69	66	25
Montreal	8	2	15	51	66	18

Tonight's Schedule
Canadiens at New York Rangers.
Chicago at Boston.

Grid Game at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—The chamber of commerce announced last night the Washington Redskins, national professional football champions, would meet the Chicago Bears in a game here Feb. 6. The mid-winter clash here will become an annual affair, it was said. The Redskins beat the Bears 28 to 21 for the professional title.

Hawks Ready to Swoop Down on Bruins

By a Staff Photographer — Johnny Gottselig (Left) and Mush March

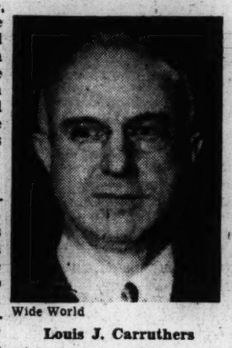
Gottselig Is the Shifty Left Wing of the Chicago Sextet, and March Is One of the Biggest Little Men in the National Hockey League Today

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Lawn Tennis Association

There were two matters connected with the game of lawn tennis which received considerable attention at the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at Miami Beach, Fla., over the past week end. One of them related to the question of amateur players and expense money and the other related to the first annual open tournament of the Greenbrier Club, which was held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last year. There were, of course, other matters acted upon, such as the awarding of the Davis Cup challenge round to the Germantown Cricket Club, an amendment to the rule regarding the use of spikes, which leaves the final decision in the hands of the referee, and the approval of the ranking lists recommended by the ranking committee, with only minor changes in the lower division of the girls' singles.



Wide World

Louis J. Carruthers

No More Lump Sums

Abolishment of the lump sum in collecting expense money is a big step toward curtailing the collecting of excessive expenses which have been reported many times in the past. Many rumors have been going the rounds of lawn tennis circles for years as to fabulous amounts which have been asked for by star players. I can recall one instance which was told to me about a player who asked for $300 as a week's expense money for taking part in a tournament not 100 miles from his home city. I have also heard reports that one player of international renown had not only collected his expense money, which was quite liberal to say the least; but he had been given a number of tickets to the tournament with the understanding that the proceeds from them would go to him.

New Rule Drastic

There is no denying the fact that the new rule is a drastic one, and if it is adhered to by all persons who are promoting tournaments, it will come about as close to keeping the tennis amateur an amateur as anything can. With the clubs or sub-associations "required to submit detailed reports of payments for traveling and living expenses of players within 10 days after tournaments or exhibitions," it would seem as if there was little chance of a player getting a profit out of his playing. If he does, it must be in some way other than collecting money for expenses which he never incurred. But the question as to what is "legitimate" expense money may come up more than once. In connection with this we cannot help wondering whether a player will be allowed to charge up a certain amount of money for entertainment as legitimate expenses. No doubt the USLTA authorities will be willing to show some leniency in that direction provided the entire amount is reasonable.

The Open Tournament

That the USTLA should suspend those amateurs who took part in the Greenbrier Club open tournament last year was not at all surprising. In fact, it was the only thing that the association could do under the circumstances; but it is a long way from ever settling the question as to the open championship. We even have an idea that when the second tournament is held by that club this year there will be a few amateurs who will play, even though it is not very likely that any of the leading ones will take part. We realize that the International Lawn Tennis Federation is opposed to open tournaments and that, as a member of the federation, the United States L. T. A. should comply with its rules. Until such time as one can be held with the consent of the international body, they should be banned, even though a vast majority of the tennis followers in this country favor them. It is to be hoped that the American delegates to future international meetings will be instructed to put the question before the federation and urge the sanctioning of at least one national open in each country. It is my opinion that such a step would result in helping the game in every way.

Paterson Driver After First Win

The daring midget auto drivers will whiz around the Boston Garden Bowl Speedway next Thursday night in the final series for the James Cagney Trophy, emblematic of the National Indoor Midget Auto Race championship, and there will be one driver who will be trying to shake two tremendous setbacks, come what may.

Bob Sall of Paterson, N. J., 1937 A. A. A. champion and undoubtedly the best dirt track pilot in the business, is out for his first triumph in a feature race. In all the time that Sall has been racing midget auto races he has never had his name emblazoned on a first prize in a feature contest. He has won nearly all his heat races, and usually finishes second in the feature events at the Garden.

Osmanski Named Captain

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—William T. Osmanski, Providence, was today elected captain of the Holy Cross football team for 1938, succeeding Bob Mautner, New Britain, retiring captain. Osmanski has been fullback and ball carrying star for the past two years and won a place on the second Associated Press all-America team the past season.

Wesley Morse Re-elected

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Wesley E. Morse of Hartford, Conn., was re-elected chief commander of the United States Power Squadrons at the annual motorboat show meeting of the organization Saturday. Arthur Middleton of New York again was named vice-commander, while William K. Anderson of Dearborn, Mich., was elected rear commander.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Have to hand it to the French. . . . You can beat them, but you cannot outsmart them. . . . They have been looking at American runners from the rear so long they have decided to do something about it . . . So, noting the success of the Jesse Owenses and the Johnny Woodruffs, the French Athletic Federation, has begun a hunt for talent in France's African colonies. . . . Owners of the three New York Ball clubs have turned down $350,000 for the 1938 broadcasting rights. . . . Pitt never was known as a passing team, but in the last four years the Panthers have outgained all their opponents via the air lanes. . . . British tennis fans are still upset because those who run tennis over there ignored Fred Perry's offer to coach last year's Davis Cup team. . . . Four of the five most effective pitchers in the National League last season were freshmen. . . . Sonja Henie's New York appearance is a week away, but there's already more than $100,000 in the box. . . . Tommy Henrich, the Yankee outfielder, takes in a symphony concert every time he gets a chance.

During his 13 years as head coach at Pitt, Dr. Jock Sutherland has never had an undefeated or untied team. . . . Bunny Austin, the British tennis star, is writing a novel these days and trying to make up his mind whether to play on this year's Davis Cup team. . . . He knows Britain hasn't a chance and has recommended the powers to appoint a young green team and let it take its licking.

Hershberger Signs Contract

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18 (AP)—Willard Hershberger, star catcher recently acquired by the Cincinnati Reds from Newark, N. J., returned his signed contract to the Reds' office yesterday. Terms were not disclosed.

Cowley Only Boston Bruin With Leaders

MONTREAL, Jan. 18 (AP)—The success story of the Toronto Maple Leafs' famous scouting system is being told again in the National Hockey League scoring records which show Gordon Drillon, Sylvanus Apps and Harvey Jackson as the leading point getters in the international division.

The Leafs have more scouts, official and volunteer, than any other club and in one way or another they manage to keep tab on all the promising prospects in Ontario's almost countless amateur teams.

That's how Jackson, the oldest of the trio; Drillon and Apps all came to join the Leafs. And the last two are just beginning to show that the system pays. Apps joined up at the start of the 1936-37 season and Drillon was brought up from the Syracuse, N. Y., farm later in the campaign. They were easily the outstanding pair of rookies last season and the fans couldn't agree which was the better.

Drillon stepped out ahead in scoring early this season and he's still there. Official records, including Sunday's game, credit him with 32 points on 14 goals and 18 assists. Apps is tied for second with Cecil Dillon, New York Rangers' veteran, at 26 points while Jackson has 24. Drillon and Dillon share the goal getting lead with 14 each and the Toronto "sophomore" has three more assists than his nearest rival, Apps. Records of the leading scorers:

	G.	A.	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	14	18	32
Dillon, Rangers	14	12	26
Apps, Toronto	11	15	26
Jackson, Toronto	11	13	24
Blake, Canadiens	13	8	21
Barry, Detroit	7	14	21
Stewart, Americans	10	10	20
Lorrain, Canadiens	8	12	20
Gagnon, Canadiens	6	14	20
Mantha, Canadiens	12	7	19
Thoms, Toronto	10	9	19
Romnes, Chicago	9	10	19
Smith, Rangers	7	12	19
Haynes, Canadiens	7	12	19
Schriner, Americans	12	6	18
Cowley, Boston	8	10	18
Thompson, Chicago	7	11	18
Shibicky, Rangers	9	8	17
Patrick, Rangers	7	10	17
N. Colville, Rangers	11	5	16
Wiseman, Americans	11	5	16
Fowler, Toronto	8	8	16
Aurie, Detroit	8	8	16
Conacher, Toronto	7	9	16

Washington Plans Huge Sports Arena

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A group of capital residents explained today plans for building a large sports center here to house ice hockey, basketball, boxing and indoor tennis games.

Incorporated under the name Capital Garden, Inc., the promoters, a registration statement filed with the securities commission, said they had obtained an option on 48,000 square feet of ground in the northeast section of the city.

They said they hoped the building would be finished by summer. Officers were listed as M. J. Uline, president; Frederick M. Buchholz, vice president, and James E. Colliflower, secretary-treasurer.

Cunningham Enters Prout Indoor Games

Glenn Cunningham, the Kansas powerhouse, yesterday entered the 17th annual Prout Memorial Games. He won the mile event for the third time last year, lowering the Boston record for the distance to 4:11.9, after a sensational last-lap duel with Don Lash of Indiana.

Cunningham is one of the most amazing performers in history and his return for the K. of C. mile classic is the best news yet to be issued by Manager William P. Kenney from State Council headquarters in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building.

A runner who has beaten 4:12 oftener than any miler in the world, a man whose 4:06.7 outdoors and 4:08.4 indoors stand on the record books as the fastest achievements of any man at the distance, Cunningham has developed a following that surpasses even that of Joie Ray, the former great miler.

Brookline Curlers Win

SCARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., yesterday defeated the Caledonia Curling Club of New York City, 12 to 5, to win the Paterson Memorial Cup, one of the oldest curling trophies in the sport. In a consolation match, the Utica, N. Y., No. 2 team won over Schenectady, N. Y., 16 to 8, to take the Thomas P. Smith Cup.

Coast Guard Rule Advised for Ships To Aid Discipline

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A spokesman for C. I. O. maritime unions and a group of senators expressed sharply conflicting views Jan. 18 concerning charges that discipline had broken down aboard American merchant ships.

Testimony of an unidentified shipmaster that American ships are infested with gamblers, drunkards and racketeers was made public Saturday by Chairman Copeland (D) of New York, of the Senate Commerce Committee. The shipmaster, who said he was "liable to have a bullet in my back" if his name was disclosed, declared he had seen discipline "vanish entirely during the last two years." He attributed conditions to the increase of "rank and file unions," which include both officers and men, and he termed union delegate systems "the same as the Soviet."

He suggested that putting "the entire merchant marine under a division of the Coast Guard, with enlistment, retirement and other benefits," would "insure discipline necessary to the safety of passengers at sea."

Ralph Emerson, legislative representative of the unions, replied in a statement as follows:

"It is obvious why his name was suppressed. It is not because he would be killed, but rather because his statements will not bear scrutiny." Mr. Emerson declared that the committee hearings had become "an out-and-out prosecution of American seamen—with even the most rudimentary rules of evidence thrown to the winds."

Commenting on the testimony, Chairman Copeland said:

"There is no use in the United States Government appropriating money for the building and operation of ships, unless this matter can be adjusted, unless we can have good seamen."

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) said that conditions on American ships were "insufferable," and Senator White (R-Maine) demanded that the situation be dealt with "drastically and immediately."

Senator Maloney (D-Conn.) said, however, that disorder among seamen resulted partly from antiquated ships and "the fact that these men have been subjected, in some instances, to conditions that amount to serfdom."

G-Men Announce Kidnaper-Slayer Of Ross Caught

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP)—Department of Justice agents, at the end of a four-month hunt, marked the kidnap-slaying of Charles S. Ross of Chicago, "solved" today as they secretly took the "confessed" killer back to Chicago to stand trial.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, declared that Peter Anders, former logger, admitted he slew Ross two days after $50,000 ransom was paid near Rockford, Ill., Oct. 8, 1937, and then shot and killed his confederate, James Atwood Gray.

Anders was traced across the country by a trail of ransom bills he spent at race tracks, Mr. Hoover said, and last Friday was taken into custody at Santa Anita Park. Agents recovered $14,402.28 of the ransom on Anders and at his hotel, Mr. Hoover said.

It was Anders' urge to "play the ponies" that led to his capture. He was passing some of the ransom money through the pari-mutuel windows at Santa Anita, Mr. Hoover said, when he was seized.

Previously, he had been trailed to Spokane and Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Chicago, New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C.; Miami, Fla., and New Orleans, with federal operatives "close behind him on every move," Mr. Hoover related.

A trap similar to that set in the Lindbergh case was baited across the country as the Government sent to police, newspapers, banks and business houses from coast to coast a complete list of serial numbers of 5250 bills given the abductors.

Officials of Santa Anita and banks here were credited by Mr. Hoover with final help in springing the trap.

Anders was said to have at least three aliases: Albert March, Marshall Eaton and Ray Crantz. Mr. Hoover said he also confessed to participating in the robbery of about 20 banks.

New Move Is Made In Mexico to End Oil Difficulties

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 18 (AP)—The Mexican Government has launched new efforts to settle its difficulties with British and American oil companies, official quarters disclosed over the week end.

The move for peace in the year-old conflict came as the companies were employing every legal device to stay the December arbitral verdict giving the industry's 18,000 employees $7,372,000 annually in increased wages and other benefits.

The verdict affecting the $400,000,000 oil industry was scheduled to become effective Jan. 1, but has been held up pending outcome of a Supreme Court appeal.

Maj. T. R. Armstrong, official of Standard Oil of New Jersey, has arrived to talk over the situation with President Cardenas. He was reliably reported to be empowered to speak for the entire industry, including the British-controlled Aguila Company, as a result of preliminary conferences in New York.

Ickes Invites Tourists

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, yesterday radiocast an invitation from the President to outsiders to visit the United States. He said the Interior Department had set up a tourist bureau to "assist in balancing international travel, which for a long time has been unfavorable to the United States."

Aids Fair

Mrs. Vincent Astor
Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Women's Participation in the World's Fair

Mrs. Astor Takes Charge of Record Size House Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mrs. Vincent Astor never did like to be the subject of stories in the newspapers, but when she became chairman of the Women's Committee for the Musicians' Emergency Fund she put her personal tastes in the background as resolutely as she could and did what she thought, as far as the newspapers were concerned, would be of eventual help to the fund.

Then she became chairman of the same kind of a committee for the raising of a fund to carry on the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, and she took a long breath and resigned herself a little more. At length they made her chairman of the Advisory Committee on Women's Participation in the World's Fair in 1939 and she has about come to the conclusion that any prejudices she has about personal publicity may as well be stuffed and put in a museum, for all the good they're likely to do her.

She is fair, and tall, and calm and wonderfully pleasant, and it is not difficult to think why they gave her the world's fair job to do, because what the job is, really, is a sort of combined homemaking and hostess job combined, and her own life through many years has equipped her to do such a job particularly well.

For Biggest House Party

The essential job of what has been called "Housewife in chief to the greatest house party ever given by the biggest city in the world" is to make people who come from everywhere under the sun, feel at home on the fair grounds. Mrs. Astor is experienced in entertaining visitors from everywhere under the sun. She says it doesn't need to mean a lot of hard work, to entertain lots of company.

In her own home she never allows an arriving guest to be shown to a room which she herself has not personally inspected. "The kind of a time a guest has in one's home depends a good deal, I think, on the first impression of the room they will occupy. If the room has spirit and charm, but also a feeling of tranquillity and gracious welcome, the guest will enjoy the visit," she says. And overseeing the hospitality of the world's fair really boils down to arranging a pattern of spirit and charm, interspersed with oases of tranquillity and gracious welcome.

Mrs. Astor's interest in the world's fair was aroused by Grover Whalen. He came to talk to her about it with a plan in his eye—to get her to accept that chairmanship. The last thing in the world she wanted to do was to take on another chairmanship, because her days now are about as busy as they possibly can be. But she said if she was going to take on the job—"Mind you, I say if I do—not that I will, definitely—she wanted one building set aside for the definite uses of a hospitality building.

Finds N. Y. Friendly

Mrs. Astor is one woman who believes that New York is not impersonal and huge and cool, but intensely friendly, and she thinks someone ought to have the materials with which to prove it to strangers.

So Grover Whalen said "All right," and then Mrs. Astor said "Well, all right," and that was that. In the back of her own mind was the idea that she could find a way to slide some of the musical interests she believes in so whole-heartedly, into the pattern of her part in the fair. She thinks they may even be able to get an enclosed music auditorium for the presentation of fine music on the fair grounds. "In fact, I feel pretty sure we'll get it," she says, her blue eyes crinkling with a sort of shrewd satisfaction.

She sometimes feels that she doesn't live in the house on the East Side, or even the century-old house up in Rhinebeck, but right in Steinway Hall where she keeps an office for all her musical interests. It is a businesslike office, with all the records in steel cabinets, and simple office furniture, and an air of competence and thoroughness about it.

Does Her Own Typing

But she has an office in her town house too which has just as much an air of competence—a small, third floor room, with a desk piled high with papers, and telephones which she answers without any self consciousness or foolishness about needing a secretary-buffer. And no nonsense about the typewriter either. She couldn't get along without a typewriter, so she has a portable, set up on a cardtable, even as you and I, right where it can be reached without waste motion.

She comes honestly enough by this passion for helping the cause of music. The first symphony music she ever heard was played by the Boston Symphony when she was seven. She went to the opera when she was only two. "I grew up surrounded by music," she says, simply. She takes piano lessons herself once a week, and she will never rest while one qualified musician cannot find work with which to support himself and his family.

Ask Grover Whalen why he selected her for the job he had in mind. "Oh her experience. She worked in the Y. M. C. A. canteens during the war, from 7:30 in the morning till late at night. She waited on table, fried eggs, swept floors. If the boys tipped her, not knowing who she was, she put the tips in the Red Cross box. A woman like that knows how to do a job thoroughly. And that's what the world's fair needs. A thorough job, intelligently and capably done. I heaved a long sigh of relief when she said, 'All right, I'll do it.'"

Albany to Act on Child Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18—After 22 years of bogging down on ratification of the federal child labor amendment, it appears today that New York state lawmakers are prepared to make legislative disposition of the issue this session. Both parties are joined in sponsorship of a resolution just introduced that will memorialize Congress to pass the Wheeler-Johnson bill prohibiting interstate transportation of goods made by child labor and implementing states to ban the sale of such products within their boundaries.

The way to amity on the problem was opened by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman himself—up to last year a bitter-ender for the amendment as the only practicable solution and its ardent advocate, as against federal legislation which, he held, would set up a machinery so complicated as to defeat the end in view. This year, however, he believes federal child labor legislation would be upheld by the United States Supreme Court and that a "practicable" law would make this the speediest route to achievement of the prohibition.

The resolution embodying this point of view appears assured of early action and is backed in the Assembly by Abbot Low Moffat, Republican, and in the Senate by Joseph D. Nunan Jr., Democrat, both of New York city. The state has been implemented since last year with a law banning the sale of child labor goods within its borders, but may not act without federal cooperation on interstate aspects. This, the resolution holds, is available in the bill now pending in Congress, sponsored by Senators Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, Democrats.

In urging its passage, the Moffat-Nunan resolution sets forth that the products of adult labor in New York are "now subject to unfair competition from products of child labor in other states to the detriment of adult wage-earners and employers of the state of New York." Recent Supreme Court rulings, it continues, had determined that these workers could be accorded protection "through the enactment of complementary laws dealing with the problems by state legislatures exercising their local police powers and by the Congress of the United States exercising its power to regulate commerce among the several states."

One of the stiffest battles of last year's stormy session was waged over the ratification proposal, when it was widely held that the addition of New York state's name to the list of ratifying commonwealths would have been the deciding factor in writing the amendment into the Constitution.

The Legislature was subjected to the strongest pressure from both sides for and against ratification and as in all the previous years of the controversy both major party blocs in the end turned against it. Just before the session adjourned, however, they joined in resolutions memorializing Congress to enact proposed federal legislation then pending on the subject.

Bureaus Ask Farm Control

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—The executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, reporting that a decline of $1,000,000,000 in 1938 agricultural income was in prospect, said last night the enactment of farm legislation providing for control of surpluses and stabilization of prices was imperative.

The committee endorsed, generally, the ideas embodied in the Pope-McGill Senate bill, and criticized some provisions of the House bill. Congressional conferees are engaged in reconciling the two measures, both passed at the special session last month.

Contending that agriculture now is out of balance with industry and labor, the committee declared it was obvious that a farm program to assure parity prices and parity income to producers of basic crops would be the most effective factor in restoring a condition of balance.

The committee insisted that the pending farm measure should include:

Improvement of the present soil conservation program through apportionment of equitable base acreages to farmers, through reasonable grants-in-aid, through economical and efficient administration by local groups of farmers.

Direct and effective control of seasonable and exportable surpluses by Federal law so that parity prices and parity income may be assured for normal production of basic farm commodities.

A surplus reserve loan corporation that will, on definite schedules or provisions, provide for mandatory loans to co-operating farmers based upon graduated supply levels and upon which the commodity is the sole security.

Marketing quotas established at fixed levels, with the impounding of surpluses, and adjusted parity payments to co-operating farmers.

The committee estimated that the recommended program would cost approximately $750,000,000 a year.

Amusements

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Leslie Howard—Joan Blondell
"STAND IN"
Sally Eilers in "DANGER PATROL"
Wednesday—Review
"LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
Will Rogers in "HANDY ANDY"

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
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THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
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3ED MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT! Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Francesca BRUNING
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

17th-Century Art in Europe

By Frank Davis

London

Although the great exhibition at the Royal Academy of seventeenth-century European art ranges over the whole of Europe, it is in one sense a peculiarly English occasion because the 1090 items which compose it, with a single notable exception, have been gathered together from English houses or public collections. The result is not only a fair cross-section of seventeenth-century art ideals from the international point of view but an interesting commentary upon English taste in works of art. Some exhibits, of course, come from the houses for which they were originally made, and a great number are objects which are normally not on view to the public.

The one picture which has been lent from abroad is a large and profoundly moving "Adoration of the Shepherds" (lent by King Carol of Roumania) which, from its own inner virtue—and I write this deliberately—in itself repays a visit to the show. The painter is that strange genius, El Greco, born in Crete, who learned his craft in Italy and settled down in Toledo—an isolated and extraordinary phenomenon among the sons of men, for he added to an exquisite color sense and a command of the most intricate schemes of composition an intense emotional sincerity which makes other religious painters of his generation appear humdrum propagandists.

★ ★ ★

This then is the high light of the show, an unforgettable beacon which irradiates the whole, other pictures glow with a less brilliant but not less steady illumination. They deal with homely and familiar things, or with notable people, or with trivial subjects.

There is a large painting of the Saltonstall family believed to be by the almost unknown David des Granges (1611-c.1675), in which a very solemn father is bringing his two little girls to see the new baby while the mother lies in a pink-curtained bed. It is a stiff-mannered composition but of extraordinary charm, partly perhaps because it is not without humor—the father does not seem at all pleased at this new addition to his family (perhaps the baby is a girl and he wanted a boy).

This picture hangs in the first gallery, which is devoted to English paintings of the earlier part of the century—big portraits which are very rarely seen in public—and it is interesting to study them and speculate upon what might have happened to painting in England—a point which is emphasized in the introduction to the catalogue—had Van Dyck not been invited to cross the seas in 1632. It was he, this gifted disciple of Rubens, who set the course which art was to follow, but judging by these earlier native paintings it is by no means certain that his influence was a good one. We might conceivably have achieved something on more original lines if left to ourselves.

★ ★ ★

However, there is Van Dyck, and there are Lely and Dobson and all the others, and a brave lot they are, but they echo Van Dyck rather than tell a new story. Van Dyck himself is beautifully represented, not only by those great full-length portraits of his English period but also by what I venture to call his masterpieces—that is, the pictures he painted in his younger days before he was spoiled by his immense success under the patronage of Charles I. Such a one is the charming portrait of his friend the Paris print-seller and dealer Langlois, who wears a large slouch hat, a wonderful red cloak, holds some Italian bagpipes beneath his arm, and is smiling out of the picture—no doubt here a picture painted less for money than for friendship.

Van Dyck later evolved a formula for his pictures of the English aristocracy—fine clothes, long beautifully elegant hands, and a faintly vacant expression. It is a formula of great refinement, and that really is about all one can say; he is the society painter par excellence.

But I must pass on to a greater man, his master Rubens—great gentleman, accomplished diplomat, and of supreme importance in the history of European painting, for he it was who wrote in one brilliant lifetime the traditions of both Italy and Northern Europe. He is to be seen in certain sweepingly competent religious pictures which contain lovely passages of color and brushwork and very little religion; in such a great allegorical composition as an equestrian portrait of the Duke of Buckingham, by modern standards an absurd, even vulgar advertisement of a notable courtier and politician; several exquisite portraits of not-so-famous individuals, and, best of all to my thinking, that beautiful landscape, "The Farm at Laeken," lent (among many other pictures and drawings) by King George VI, in which this great painter appears as his real self, the lover of nature, of sun and air, of animals, of trees, of all that goes to the making of the beauty of the world. In this picture (which normally hangs in Buckingham Palace) is the sum of most of the sweets of life.

Thus far we have been concerned with pictures painted for palaces or churches. There remains that great school which came into being with the freedom of Holland and which produced innumerable works of common and every-day things intended not for princes but for ordinary comfortable burghers—a sober, meticulous art which yet, by the brush of Rembrandt, was destined to probe the inmost secrets of the human heart. There are two or three portraits which date from the later years of Rembrandt's life, when worldly success had fled and he was bankrupt of everything but skill, which are profoundly moving, so acute their perception of character. But the whole school is really wholly original; ordinary men had never before in history demanded pictures for their homes, and these charming landscapes, these seapieces, these domestic interiors were something new in the world, appreciated as readily in England during the next three hundred years as in Holland itself.

Italian and French pictures of the period have not been so well liked by English collectors, so they are not numerous in the exhibition. There are, however, three fine Claudes and three Poussins.

The section devoted to drawing is important and is beautifully arranged. Once again, King George VI has lent many examples from his private collection, notably the rare Poussins from the library at Windsor.

Copyright Reserved, Royal Academy Exhibition of Seventeenth-Century Art in Europe, London, 1938

"The Love Letter," by Vermeer of Delft; Lent by Sir Alfred Beit, Bart.

Eight Painters of 1908

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Today "The Eight" is a somewhat nebulous appellation, but 30 years ago it stood for a small group of independents, who were doing adventuresome things in American art. The individuals involved, now recognized as among the leading men of the modern American school, included George Luks, John Sloan, William J. Glackens, Robert Henri and Everett Shinn, who all followed more or less definitely realistic trends in painting. With them, in esthetic allegiance, but representing different artistic beliefs, were Arthur B. Davies, Maurice Prendergast and Ernest Lawson. It was these artists who 30 years ago took into their hands the destiny of modern art in America and shaped it, to a large extent, into the channels now widely used by painters.

★ ★ ★

Oldsters still retain a vivid recollection of the group in the one New York exhibition they held at the Macbeth Gallery in 1908. And remembering that exhibition, the Macbeth Gallery, now situated in the heart of New York's midtown art center, is presenting "The Eight" again in a display of their representative works. The show is not large, for it has been rigorously condensed to fit the space of an intimate showroom. But it is large enough—with three or four works of each artist included—to show clearly the vital and interesting contributions which these artists made, and in several instances still are making, to native art.

After 30 years the lines of cleavage are less sharply apparent than they once were, and the "men of the rebellion" who shocked the polite art world by going to the city street, and even, on occasion, to the back alley, to record the realistic side of contemporary life, may be appreciated by all. Certainly one may look to Sloan and Luks and Henri and Glackens for invaluable documents, which tell us much about the life of the early 1900s retaining its flavor with authentic pungency. Sloan's "Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street," which is one of several works the gallery exhibited in the original show in 1908, explains what these artists intended in their rebellion against the vogue of the "pretty picture." Like the "Washington Square" of Glackens, it takes its theme from everyday life, casually and simply. And as these artists were above all painters, the accent of their direct, vigorous approach is equally characteristic.

★ ★ ★

The poet of the group was, of course, Davies, whose aims were more toward the romantic side, and who is represented in the "Redwood Grove" (from the Toledo Museum) by one of his most accomplished and lyric works. The controversial nature of his work is not truly explained by this painting, however, and the liberalism which drew his sympathies to "The Eight" was to come out more strongly in later years, in his experiments with abstract ideas as well as his improvisations on classical forms.

Both Henri and Luks, who inclined to incisive portraiture, showing repeated interest in subjects of children, illustrate vividly this favorite trend in the show. Their close personal associations, however, are most interestingly shown in the display by two portraits of the artists themselves. The one of Henri, painted by Luks, is dated 1902, when he was still under the influence of the Munich school, and Henri's full-length likeness of his friend, is dated about two years later.

★ ★ ★

The show has done well by illustrating, in most instances, both early and later works of the artists. Davies, Glackens and Henri are represented by examples of the eighteen nineties as well as paintings in their more fully developed styles. With Glackens, Shinn and Sloan the record is brought up to the last year or so, the most abrupt break with the past to be noted in the work of Sloan, who in recent years has adopted a more crisply formalized realism.

The one thing over all others that held these artists together was their devotion to painterly painting. Except as may be seen in the early styles of Glackens, Sloan and Luks, when each was related to the others by a common sobriety in color as well as by interest in the life of the streets, cafés and people in general, they had little actually in common, and the distinction in their styles is finally apparent. Henri, Davies, Sloan and Glackens are credited with organizing "The Eight," but the group as such never had a meeting, and the first exhibition, after its showing at the Macbeth Gallery in 1908 and later in Philadelphia by special invitation, was also its last.

C. B.

Words With Movement

By Margaret Lloyd

Though words always serve the dance indirectly, in titles and program notes, words, spoken or sung, in closer conjunction with it, have frequently been tried and mostly found wanting.

It was startling long ago, when Ruth St. Denis broke the calm of one of her Oriental solos with a few recited lines, taken, I think, from the poet, Rabindranath Tagore. Years later, words with dancing taxed the spectator when a narrative poem of rebel tendencies, read from the wings and not distinctly heard out front, made difficult background for an ardent young modern's dance of protest. The choral accompaniment to large group composition has only occasionally found apt place.

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In her new composition, "American Holiday," Doris Humphrey has found a new way for words with movement. In the first place, she has not sought to paraphrase somebody else's poetry into motor terms, nor accepted another person's verbal sketch written to her order. She has provided the words herself—strong words; necessary words, she says, because (odd admission for a dancer) they go beyond the implicational reach of movement.

These words also give the spectator something to do. But with less hard work and more satisfaction than the formal reading of a ready-made poem. They make a skeletal frame for the reader's own filling in. In the first section, "Death of the Hero," they guide him without garrulity into knowing that here is a noble hero slain—a life for a country—in the cause of American liberty; here are a people sorrowing their loss. The words are rhythmically intertwined with the action, sometimes underlining it, sometimes pitted against it. They are rhythmic in utterance, simple, forceful and clear. Especially when spoken. The singing chorus contributes somewhat more vaguely to the atmosphere—a wail of lament in the first section, a chant of exultation in the second, "Dance of the Living," wherein the hero's influence has spread among the people, inspiring them to carry on the struggle for freedom.

One astounding sequence, in which rhythmic motion first supports the rhythmic verbal phrase, spoken by the dancers as they move, and is then repeated as rhythmic pattern in movement alone, indicates the union that can be wrought between words and movement.

★ ★ ★

Surely, if primitive man shouted with his gesticulations, and the full man must speak as well as move, if, in spite of the fact that music, like dance, goes deeper than words, Beethoven felt the need of words for his Ninth Symphony, there is a place for words in dance, that other language of the ineffable, that instinctive language of man.

The two sections noted, sincere in their solemnity, comprise Part I of "American Holiday." Part II, "Fourth of July," not yet finished, hints at the satirical touch in its promise of showing "the modern celebration of the cause for which the hero died." One scents in prospect the fireworks and the bunting, the orating and the parades. But one can be sure there will be no obvious delineation in anything Miss Humphrey does. She always, as does her partner, Charles Weidman, avoids the realistic in make-up or dress. They never forget that the dance is not a graphic art.

The costumes for "American Holiday" are not copied from the fashions of the Revolutionary period. The prevailing colors are red, white and blue. But the blue is not flag-blue. It is varied from pale to vivid. There is no obstreperous flag-waving, either in the Americanism of the theme, or in the flaunting of colors. Pauline Lawrence is, as usual, the costumer.

Music for the new work was written by Morris Mamorsky, who, with Vivian Fine, played at the première a two-piano arrangement of his orchestral score. The chorus came from the Academy of Allied Arts. Mary Morris headed the speaking chorus and directed the speaking of the dancers.

For this program, given at the Guild Theater, New York, on Sunday evening, Jan. 9, Mr. Weidman revived his gleeful "Happy Hypocrite," based on Max Beerbohm's "Fairy Tale for Tired Men." Here movement does transcend words, for the story done in dance-pantomime is funnier than it is told in the author's sardonically innocent style.

Mr. Weidman is inimitable as Lord Hell (and Heaven); Katherine Litz delectable as Jenny Mere. The Remarkable Mask-Maker is admirably portrayed, with a sinister inflection to the humor, by José Limon, and Edith Orcutt makes the Merry Dwarf Who is a Cupid, Too, adorably amusing. Costumes, masks and headdresses are especially evocative.

'Elektra' at the Metropolitan

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

One of the eagerly awaited events of the current Metropolitan Opera season took place on the evening of Jan. 7, the revival of the "Elektra" of Richard Strauss, a work whose previous history at the Metropolitan had consisted of six representations during the season of 1932-33. It was unnecessarily prefaced by a mediocre "Gianni Schicchi," sung again in a not wholly satisfactory English version, which sounded as a rule like so much Choctaw except when Lawrence Tibbett was enunciating the words of the title role—a role that he overdid, though, to the verge of clowning.

"Elektra," sung as five years ago in the original German of Hugo von Hofmannsthal, proved to be as impressive as one had foreseen when Rose Pauly was promised for the name part. This soprano's achievement in excerpts from "Elektra" at three Philharmonic-Symphony concerts last winter must have been fresh in the minds of most of those who witnessed her local début in opera in this revival, and however high their expectations may have been pitched, there was no disappointment forthcoming.

Mme. Pauly's acting was as remarkable for its power and vividness as her singing was for its intensity. Indeed, her portrait of the vengeful daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra is one of the most striking in the Metropolitan's gallery of fame, deserving of a place beside the historic portrayals of such artists as Milka Ternina and Olive Fremstad. And there was a Clytemnestra in Kerstin Thorborg worthy of such an association. Though her voice lacked the richness of the voices of Margaret Matzenauer and Maria Olszewska, she used it with notable skill, and her impersonation of the tormented queen ranks with theirs, which had set a perilously high standard for the part in this country.

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Friedrich Schorr provided an impressive Orestes, and Artur Bodanzky showed again that "Elektra" is a score that calls out his conductorial best. In spite of the imposing set for the courtyard of the palace at Mycenae, the staging fell short of the excellence of the other elements because of the prettified groupings of the minor characters and the caprices of the lighting.

The Metropolitan's first "Riggoletto" of the season, on the evening of Jan. 12, furnished an American début for Bruno Landi, a young Italian lyric tenor. Discerning listeners found that he sang the Duke's music with finish and elegance, though as to the sheer vocal quality judgment might wait on the evidence of his work in "La Bohème" and "The Barber of Seville." An unusually interesting "Lohengrin," the following evening, offered superb singing by Lauritz Melchior in the name part and a finely contrasted Elsa and Ortrud supplied by Kirsten Flagstad and Marjorie Lawrence.

★ ★ ★

Among the numerous concerts of recent days that of the Schola Cantorum on Jan. 12 stood out preeminently, because at long last it made known to New York (and probably to America) "A Mass of Life," which Frederick Delius composed in 1904 and 1905. The neglect of this vast work would be hard to understand if America had not been so in the habit of neglecting Delius and if the "Mass" itself offered fewer difficulties.

As it was, Hugh Ross, the devoted and authoritative conductor, omitted three numbers from the second half. What remained, however, left no doubt that this setting of a text taken from Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra" is both one of the most important of Delius's claims to fame and one of the most majestic compositions of the present century. Even listeners whom the Delius idiom had more or less eluded found themselves deeply affected by the grandeur of the conception and the irresistible projection of mood, for, as Mr. Ross himself has well said, this score "proceeds as a series of mood pictures."

A New Czech Opera

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Prague

In Prague, a town of less than a million inhabitants, there are two opera houses—Czech and German—giving daily performances. Both are well attended and each has its own style and strikes its own particular note. Formerly, the public was also strictly divided; the Czechs visited only their own opera house, while the Germans avoided it. Now in both houses one finds an audience of mixed nationalities.

The German opera, under the direction of Dr. Paul Egers, is particularly active. Not a month passes without some interesting novelty. After Strauss's "Arabella" there was a modern Czech work, the first performance of which, given in German, aroused a good deal of interest. Ottakar Ostrčil, the composer of the opera, "Hansens Königreich," was one of the most gifted musicians in Prague. He was for many years the managing director of the National Opera, besides being a gifted conductor. A tireless advocate of important contemporary works—such as Alban Berg's "Wozzeck"—he transformed the Czech capital into a center of modern art. "Hansens Königreich" (Hans's Kingdom) is a fantastic opera of pacifist tendencies, based on a story of Leo Tolstoy's.

★ ★ ★

Ostrčil's music is more the result of craftsmanship than of inspiration. The scholarly and the popular here form a strange ensemble. With the highest skill in orchestration and polyphonic combinations the composer makes use of lucid, euphonious melodies. Dances, marches and folk songs, with modern harmonies, determine the rhythm and "melos" of the score. Though there are some lovely lyrical passages and fine interludes there is little of the dramatic.

The performance demanded great concentration on the part of the players. Fritz Zweig, the conductor, must have done some excellent preparatory work in order to make the heavy wind-sections sound well. Without being obtrusive, his easy gestures supported both the orchestra and those on the stage. Renato Mordo, producer, and Frank Schultes, scenic artist, were equally responsible for the delightful mise en scène, which reminded one of Slavonic picture-books. The part of Hans was taken by Kurt Erich Preger, who successfully mastered the abnormally high tessatura. Harriet Henders's lovely soprano gave zest to the Princess's cantilenas. The imposing baritone of Josef Schwarz was heard in the part of the devil.

At the Czech National Theater one heard the first performance of Zdenek Hula's ballet, "Die Blaue Blume" (The Blue Flower). This piece attempts to revive the tradition of the great Slavonic legendary ballets. Besides dancers it demands actors, a chorus and a solo soprano. All the features of a romantic fairy story are present: the wicked witch, seven robbers, enchanted cats, flowers and spinning-wheels. The score, however, never gets beyond an elegant waltz and a brilliant fugue in the finale. The composer should direct his attention toward operetta.

On the occasion of a festival performance of Wilhelm Kienzl's "Evangelimann" at the Deutsche Theater the composer met with a cordial reception. During the 42 years of its stage career it has lost nothing in effect.

★ ★ ★

Erich Kleiber is conducting a number of the more important concerts given by the Czech Philharmonic. We heard a Viennese program with the excellent soprano Marie Tauberova, and another miscellaneous program when Dvořák's Violin Concerto was played by Vasa Prihoda. Here again, Kleiber gave proof of his individual technique, rhythmic precision and sense of drollery. His conducting of Rossini's swift and delightful Prelude to "Tancred" would be hard to rival. It is a pity his operatic gifts are wasted, for as a musician of the theater and a disciplinarian for orchestra and ensemble work he is unsurpassed.

The height of the season is the occasion for a great variety of concerts. Both Brailowsky and Borovsky gave piano recitals, the one of Chopin and the other of Bach. Myra Hess played some old English pianoforte music and late Beethoven in a very sympathetic manner. Josef Szigeti performed modern works—notably Stravinsky's "Danse Russe"—with an elegance that delighted a small audience. At his début in Prague Maurice Eisenberg proved himself to be a cellist of superlative technique, though his tone is not completely satisfying. Nor was the playing of the Curtis Quartet flawless; the members were at their best in Beethoven's opus 74, which had been studied with great thoroughness. The mature musicianship of the first violin, Jascha Brodsky, and the singing tone of the cellist, Orlande Cole, were much in evidence.

Three Chances, Three Errors

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The most ambitious of newcomers to the local theaters was the play called "Yr Obedient Husband," an attempt to brew merriment out of the home life of Richard Steele in the days when he was making English literary history with the Spectator. The play brought Frederic March and Florence Eldridge back from the films, but will not enable them to stay. It had hardly opened before announcement was made that it would close at the end of the week.

A few days later came more actors out of Hollywood—Sidney Blackmer, who has not played on the New York stage in a decade, and the redoubtable Arthur Byron, who returns more frequently. With Muriel Kirkland, also a stranger, they are playing at the Lyceum in a comedy with philosophical overtones called "Stop-Over."

That was followed by "Tortilla Flat," for which much was hoped, since it is a dramatization of John Steinbeck's book.

Unhappily no one of these plays is able to warm the hearts of New Yorkers.

Matt Taylor and Sam Taylor, authors of "Stop-Over," have a nice way with dialogue and are eager to keep out of the usual dramatic ruts. They have, too, invented characters that should be interesting and devised a plot potentially lively enough. But, having done that much, they show themselves at less than their perhaps possible best in treating their people and their plot. The play drags, grows fuzzy, seems to want to say something it cannot find a way to say well.

A popular romantic actor, nearing the passé, comes home to his empty house in the country intending to take two weeks away from the world that has come to bore him. He has no more than settled down before his fire when unexpected guests arrive. His old housekeeper's son is on trial for murder and a neighbor's young wife comes to take her place for a while. Two lovers, mistaking the place for a tourist home, drop in. They are followed by a war veteran roaming with his wife and three children in a trailer. Then arrives a doctor who knew the veteran's wife when she was a nurse. A priest drops in to comfort the forlorn housekeeper. And finally her criminal husband sneaks in for the same purpose.

They make the actor's night a mad one. They discover that their lives are not what once they hoped they would be. They are almost on the point of changing them, when, freed from their predicament, they find it easier to drop back into life as they lived it before this night.

Mr. Byron plays the old criminal with finely ordered gusto, Mr. Blackmer is properly blithe as the actor, Miss Kirkland plays breathlessly as the substitute housekeeper.

"Tortilla Flat" (at Henry Miller's) is actually painful. Jack Kirkland, who made a novel into the successful play, "Tobacco Road," has seen in John Steinbeck's book another chance to succeed again in somewhat the same way. Its characters are primitive folk and they live like animals. This time they are Mexicans in California, poor, shiftless tramps. While their talk, like that in "Tobacco Road," is not what is customarily considered decent, they have, however, beguiling idioms in their speech. In Mr. Steinbeck's book possibly they were really beguiling. In the play they sound like the sheerest nonsense.

For Mr. Kirkland, directing the play, himself, has chosen actors who are the antithesis of Mexicans. Without any attempt to justify their idiom with accent, they spend the evening babbling what sounds ridiculously like baby talk. Nothing could be more incongruous. What the play might be if less blunderingly cast it is difficult to say.

MacLiammoir as Hamlet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

It is nearly six years since, with more or less trepidation, Hilton Edwards decided to produce "Hamlet" at the Gate with Micéal MacLiammoir in the title role. It was announced for five performances only. It ran for three weeks, and, revived two years later, it repeated its success. For the first time, Irish audiences saw the great play practically in its entirety within a space of three and a half hours by means of a single setting and a few sets of curtains.

The tragedy has now been revived for a second time. Hilton Edwards has given it an entirely new production, while Micéal MacLiammoir has designed a new setting. The production, obviously, had in mind a smaller ensemble than that employed on previous occasions. This is intelligible, for "Hamlet" is to be taken on tour at the end of January to be given in Malta. But, for us here in Dublin, it had an unfinished look and it left us unsatisfied.

The new production has good points, but it also has many faults. For example, the tempo is accelerated, particularly in the first act, which, in Mr. Edwards' arrangement, ends with Hamlet's "Now I am alone, etc." soliloquy. All the players suggested that they were reciting lines which they had learned. There was a slowing up in the second act, but the staging of the play within the play on the lower level of a stage reduced in size led to crowding, although there was an absence of the usual extras. Again, in the same act, the two Closet scenes, played in alcoves, with the rest of the stage dark, lost in effectiveness when the chief characters moved into the dark spaces. Further, the passing of the Ghost across the front of the stage destroyed the illusion of a phantom. The Graveyard Scene, also played in an alcove, had a very cramped appearance. Finally, in the last scene of all, Hamlet's speech, which is usually addressed to the startled court, approached the ridiculous when delivered to a stage empty save for Horatio, who knew the whole story, and for Osric who was of no importance.

More pleasing features were revealed in the acting. Micéal MacLiammoir has, unquestionably, improved his portrait of the chief character. His detachedness, in the scene of his first appearance, is better expressed than previously. This detachedness he maintains throughout and it is in magnificent contrast to his intimacy with Horatio. He carries the earlier scenes in a conversational tone which make his every speech live. Later, as the terrible truth becomes more apparent and is at last confirmed, he masters his emotion in a manner that suggests his inward suffering. At such moments he is intensely moving.

Again, following his return from the sea voyage, there is a lightness on him which, later, gives, by contrast, greater depth and feeling to the final moments. In brief, Micéal MacLiammoir leaves one with the feeling that one has seen Shakespeare's Hamlet and not the conception which springs from this or that actor's whim and is made plausible by ruthless omissions from the text. The other characters were acted with similar sincerity.

J. J. H.

The Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

The last concerts of the season to be conducted by Leopold Stokowski took place in December. In the first of these Mr. Stokowski gave his usual temperamental and highly dramatic interpretation of the E minor Symphony of Tchaikovsky, taking many liberties in the tempo and making very strong contrasts in the dynamics, which he emphasized by using only half the strings in the accompaniment passages, besides adding some instruments such as a tenor tuba, harp, etc., to the composer's original orchestration. It must be said that this heightened the emotional effect of the work, which was more intense than usual.

Other numbers of the program were Edgar Stillman Kelley's "The Defeat of Macbeth," Kurt Atterberg's "Varmland Rhapsody" and Mr. Stokowski's fine interpretation of the love music from "Tristan."

Mr. Stokowski's final program of this season ranged from music by Bach, Palestrina and other ancient masters down to that of the present day. The concert opened with five numbers of Robert McBride's "Music to a Ballet." The music was not effective when divorced from the choreography. The second number was a symphony by William Grant Still. The work is almost continuously in G minor and the construction is not effective in that it might almost be said to contain three slow movements, thus lacking contrast in pace as well as in tonality.

The following week the Philadelphia Orchestra played second fiddle in a program with the Philadelphia Ballet Company, Catherine Littlefield, director and première danseuse. Saul Caston, assistant conductor, directed the instrumentalists, who were seated in the pit, thus giving the entire stage to the ballet. The works given were "Classical Dance Suite," to music by Sebastian Bach; "Viennese Waltz," danced to music by Johann Strauss, the younger, and "Barn Dance," which scored a great success during the recent European tour of the Ballet. This ballet has action and motion every moment, is thoroughly American in feeling and in execution, is concise and gives ample opportunity to the ensemble as well as to the solo dancers. It was decidedly the greatest success of the performance.

Eugene Ormandy, returning to the podium, offered Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" at his first concert. In the Beethoven number Mr. Ormandy paid great attention to structure. In the Strauss, a feature of his interpretation was the clarity of the intricate polyphony and a careful balancing of the various themes, although even more remarkable was his revelation of the emotional content.

At the final concerts of 1937, William Kincaid, first flute, and Samuel Lifschey, first viola, appeared as soloists with great success. Mr. Kincaid played the Suite in B minor of Sebastian Bach in an especially beautiful manner both as to technique and interpretation. Mr. Lifschey showed the same characteristics in Hugo Wolf's "Italian Serenade" transcribed for solo viola and small orchestra by Max Reger.

The chief orchestral number was the E flat Symphony of Sibelius, which Mr. Ormandy gave a meticulous but individual interpretation.

The Irving Centenary

By Harold Hobson

London

In December, January, and the early part of February, the London theater takes on a most unusual air. Gone is that appearance of sophistication which the works of Noel Coward, Frederick Lonsdale, and Somerset Maugham confer upon its normal routine; a childlike simplicity reigns in its stead. Pantomime invades the stages of the Adelphi, the Princes, and the Lyceum; conjurors disport themselves, and mystify their audiences, at the Kingsway and the Winter Garden, and our old friends, "Peter Pan," "The Boy Who Lost His Temper," and "Treasure Island," punctually return, with the reliability of an annual comet, to the Palladium, the Garrick, and the Savoy, respectively.

The players who present these pieces are mostly unfamiliar, though one or two well-known faces may be recognized beneath the lavish make-up of clowns and harlequins. Mr. Stanley Lupino is a brave Buttons in "Cinderella" at the Princes, and Mr. Malcolm Keen a very ferocious Long John Silver in "Treasure Island," while the new Peter Pan is Miss Anna Neagle, who once appeared in a musical comedy with Mr. Jack Buchanan at the Hippodrome, and has since built a considerable reputation on the screen.

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Meanwhile, in the adult theater, there is almost a cessation of activity, broken only by Mr. Ronald Squire's return to the stage, after a year's absence, in a characteristic comedy about a Prime Minister's suave butler who becomes a member of Parliament. The piece is called "A Lady's Gentleman," and is to be met with at the Vaudeville.

But though serious theatergoers have little enough to see, there is plenty for them to discuss. The approaching centenary of Sir Henry Irving has renewed the controversy whether that great actor would be able to impress the public of today as he did that of the last years of Victoria. The most vocal school of thought is of opinion that Irving's ponderous manner, his air of heavy tragedy, his slow and emphatic method of acting, would be a failure with audiences accustomed to the swift movement of the modern cinema.

But Irving has his champions. Mr. James Agate maintains that a great actor, as Irving undoubtedly was, is capable of modifying his style to suit the manners of his age, and that he would be as effective now as he was half a century ago. What everyone seems to forget is that today nobody wants great actors. The cry is all for good performances.

The two are by no means the same thing. At times, indeed, one almost believes that they are incompatible. For the great actor holds the center of the stage; he concentrates attention upon himself; the performances of his colleagues are regulated, not according to their value in the play, but in relation to the light that they throw upon his own proceedings; he defies Euclid, and makes the part greater than the whole. That is the tradition of the English theater as seen in Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, Edmund Kean and Henry Irving.

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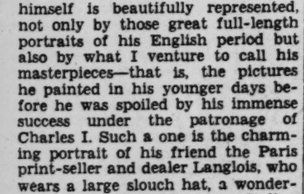
In one respect, Kean and Irving were fortunate. They reached the summit of their powers at a time when the two best writers who have ever pursued the profession of dramatic criticism were in full spate. But whereas William Hazlitt admired Kean beyond measure, and has preserved for us his most notable moments and effects, Mr. Bernard Shaw despised the art of Irving, and used him as a superior sort of football. Sir Joshua Reynolds has come down to posterity on the hem of Mrs. Siddons. That part of the wardrobe of Mr. Shaw which is likely to immortalize Irving is his boot.

It is largely the influence of Mr. Shaw that has led to the contemporary lack of demand for great actors. Mr. Shaw has made the play more important than the players; he has taught people to ask for a smooth and even representation of the author's meaning in preference to a bravura display of rampant personality. But occasionally one encounters acting on the grand scale even today. The two players most likely to provide it in London are Mr. Laurence Olivier and Mr. Wilfrid Lawson. Mr. Olivier as Macbeth and Mr. Lawson as Walter Ormund in J. B. Priestley's "I Have Been Here Before," are tremendous.



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Over-the-Counter Self-Regulation Bill Is in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Senator Maloney of Connecticut has introduced a bill into the Senate calling for self-regulation of the over-the-counter market under supervision of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which has Administration backing and will be pressed for action in the present session of Congress.

The bill provides for registration with the SEC of a nation-wide association of brokers and dealers in the over-the-counter market and of affiliates of the central organization in various sections of the country. It is provided that membership in the national group, or an affiliate, would be voluntary; safeguards would be provided to assure that no broker or dealer was excluded or suspended or dismissed except for misconduct and with SEC sanction.

Those who did not join would remain under direct supervision of the SEC under present laws covering control of over-the-counter activities, and would not be excluded from the use of the mails or the instrumentalities of interstate commerce in carrying on transactions.

One portion of the bill contains the heart of the proposed legislation, permitting addition of rules and regulations with approval of the SEC which would give preferential business advantages to members of the registered association and affiliates having to do with commissions, discounts and other trade practices which would not be accorded by the members to brokers and dealers who did not join.

This part of the bill reads as follows:

"(1) The rules of a registered association may provide that no member thereof shall deal with any non-member broker or dealer (as defined in paragraph 2 of this sub-section) except at the same prices, for the same commissions or fees, and on the same terms and conditions as are by such member accorded to the general public.

"(2) For the purpose of this subsection, the term 'non-member broker or dealer' shall include any broker or dealer who makes use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or to induce the purchase or sale of, any security otherwise than on a national securities exchange, who is not a member of any registered securities association, except a broker or dealer who deals exclusively in commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, or commercial bills.

"(3) Nothing in this sub-section shall be so construed or applied as to prevent any member of a registered securities association from granting to any other member of any registered securities association any dealer's discount, allowance, commission or special terms."

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

Nathaniel H. Engle, assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, estimates that the business depression will be of short duration and that 1938 "will show a resumption of the upward trend of economic activity."

Earle Outlines Course

Governor Earle's program in Pennsylvania was of intense interest to the anti-monopolists in Washington. He was accompanied here by a group of state officials, and launches his drive in the Pennsylvania state capital today with the sympathetic support of the National Administration. Governor Earle described the situation and his intentions in these terms:

"We have been discussing monopolistic practices in the anthracite coal fields. Those practices have been accompanied by tremendous write-ups and pyramiding of costs which have resulted in increasing the cost of coal to consumers so that 80,000 coal miners are out of work. The conferences will continue. Because of unwarranted mark-ups in the price of coal the consumption has dwindled from 90,000,000 tons in 1923 to 54,000,000 now. Laborless fuel is being sold in place of coal because of its cost."

According to Governor Earle, the railroads were advised in 1920 to get rid of their anthracite holdings, but he asserts that today 85 per cent are still controlled directly or indirectly by the roads, and he alleges a further connection with banking interests.

Calls Willkie Plan Radical

Just before conferring with the President today, TVA Director Lilienthal characterized as "a radical scheme" the Willkie proposal to sell to the Government all private utilities in TVA area.

But instead of a flamingly hostile statement, Mr. Lilienthal said that "sincere" negotiation between private utilities and the TVA could evolve a workable compromise "without any such radical schemes as he has suggested." The Government, he said, does not want to destroy "actual and prudent investment in useful property."

Both TVA and the municipalities in the area would be delighted to purchase actual operating utilities properties, but not at "inflated prices," Mr. Willkie, however, was not offering simply operating companies for sale, but the holding company structure over them, which includes vast stock obligations.

Mr. Willkie had described his "for sale" offer as the "last resort in a desperate situation." Mr. Lilienthal replies that every one of Commonwealth & Southern's southern companies did "substantially more business last year than in 1933 when the TVA was created; every one of his companies had more net earnings last year than in 1933. The Tennessee Electric Power Company, in the very heart of the TVA area, increased its net earnings after charges for the 12 months ending Nov. 30 in 1937 over the year 1936

Firm Tire Prices Seen for Near Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

Firm prices for tires over the near term are indicated despite relatively low levels of rubber and cotton, partial collapse of the original equipment market and reductions by mail-order houses.

Leading Akron rubber companies, whose second-half earnings were affected seriously by inventory write-downs and the business recession, are making strenuous efforts to maintain tire prices at least until the outlook for crude rubber quotations becomes more clearly defined. Most of them believe higher rubber prices are in prospect.

by 13 per cent; these net earnings were 34 per cent greater than in 1933."

Will Buy No Water

Mr. Lilienthal says that "by a calm and rational analysis of the problem, and sincere negotiations," it will be possible for municipalities to buy utilities properties from Commonwealth & Southern companies, and that TVA itself might buy long-distance transmission lines. "Here, too," he said, "uneconomic duplication and destruction of prudent investment in useful property can be avoided by the conference method."

"I need hardly say," he continued, "that TVA cannot and will not buy anything but useful physical assets. It has no authority nor has it any intention to pay for water or write-ups in these companies . . . and it is understood, of course, that TVA would and could not be interested in purchasing any interest in any holding company; what we are talking about here are the useful physical facilities of operating properties."

Mr. Lilienthal offers to buy Commonwealth & Southern dams and generating plants, and says that some of its private companies will need to expand their facilities or buy TVA power in the near future to meet demand. Most of outstanding loans and grants from the Federal Government to municipalities in this area were given, Mr. Lilienthal says, after their attempts to buy existing private plants had been obstructed.

The Recession

The analysis of business conditions forthcoming from the Department of Commerce takes careful account of factors which may hamper the expected upturn, Dr. Engle concludes:

"Although there are many intangible psychological and political factors which it is impossible to take into account, it is the consensus of a substantial block of economists that the recession in activity which began late in 1937 is temporary rather than of long duration, and that 1938 will show a resumption of the upward trend of economic activity."

Dr. Engle tends to clear business of some charges that had been made in extreme circles when he says: "While employment and pay rolls experienced a sharp contraction in the last two months of the year, there is evidence that business was reluctant to add to the existing unemployment and consequently did not reduce staffs until some time after production dropped.

"The generally recognized scarcity of skilled labor has no doubt been a factor in keeping men on the pay rolls, and there was a general tendency to spread the work by staggering hours rather than resort to outright dismissals."

The report set national income in 1937 at about $70,000,000,000 but declared that real income, or quantity of goods and services produced, was close to the 1929 levels.

In the offer of co-operation to President Roosevelt from the National Association of Manufacturers, they said:

"We desire to be helpful to you in finding a sound solution to the many problems which affect business recovery and employment problems which we recognize affect every part of the national life. We pledge our sincere and best efforts to co-operate with and constructively assist such agency or agencies of government as you may indicate as the person or persons with whom you would like us to work."

Equity Corp. Assets Have Drastic Decline in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Equity Corporation, an investing company reported today net assets on Dec. 31 equal to $4833 per $1000 of assumed debentures and $48.81 per share of $3 convertible preferred stock, compared with $9668 for the previous year-end for debentures and $107.76 for the preferred.

Since the preferred has $50 per share preference in liquidation, there was no asset value for the common stock as of Dec. 31. A year ago the assets figure to $3.12 per common share. As of Sept. 30, 1937, asset value was $72.41 on the preferred and $1.22 on the common.

Important portfolio changes were indicated during the year.

Sales included 15,500 shares of National Dairy Products, 6700 of American Radiator, 5900 Sears Roebuck, 3800 du Pont, 8500 American Water Works, and all railroad stocks.

Acquisitions included 2800 shares of Air Reduction, 2100 Allied Chemical, 3000 American Cyanamid and 4500 Pure Oil. Kennecott Copper holdings were increased from 8400 to 13,500 shares.

Platinum Price Decline Laid to Russian Dumping

NEW YORK (AP)—An official of a leading house specializing in platinum said he believed a decline in the price of that metal, in the face of brisk foreign demand, was caused by Russian dumping.

An unofficial price of $34 an ounce for pure platinum was reported here Tuesday, although the official price remained at $36, lowest in more than a year. The price has shown a gradual downward trend since midsummer, after a high of $68 last Feb. 1,

Erie Files Plea Of Bankruptcy On RFC Loan Denial

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18 (AP)—Erie Railroad, owing more than $2,000,000 in bond interest and principal, announced today it was filing an application to reorganize under Section 77 of the National Bankruptcy Act.

A statement issued at the close of a half-hour directors' meeting said:

"The board of directors of the Erie Railroad Company today authorized application to the United States District Court under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. Application is being made in the District Court or Northern Ohio, Eastern District."

RFC Loan Refused

The directors decided upon the bankruptcy procedure after its efforts to obtain a $6,006,000 loan from the RFC were stalemated by the RFC's insistence that a Chesapeake & Ohio railroad guarantee the loan. C. & O., which has a large interest in Erie, refused.

"If the C. & O. won't nurture its own child, I don't see why the Government should," Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC observed, Jan. 6, in reiterating the Government agency's refusal to allow the loan unless C. & O. guaranteed it or added $2,500,000 in collateral to the collateral which Erie had available.

Mr. Jones commented he assumed the C. & O. might want to see the Erie go into trusteeship and then come out with reduced fixed charges. On this C. & O. executives here declined comment.

Defaulted Interest

President Charles E. Denney of Erie said there was no comment to make beyond the bare announcement of the board's plans. He had ascribed the road's financial ills to "the tremendous drop in earnings" it, in common with other roads, suffered between last August and December. He observed Erie had "earned all its fixed charges, with a small amount in excess," from 1930 through 1936.

Erie defaulted interest on five bond issues Jan. 1, and some of them broke as much as 17 points on the stock exchange. Yesterday the road announced it also was deferring payment on $302,000 principal and interest due on an equipment trust installment.

President Denney said the directors took no action today upon election of a successor to William J. Harahan, a member of the board and president of the C. & O., who passed on Dec. 14.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—More selling hit the securities of the Erie Railroad today after the financial district heard the formal news the directors had authorized a move to reorganize the capital structure.

The refunding 5s of 1967 and other bonds dropped sharply. The market had been crumbling since the road defaulted Jan. 1 interest on half a dozen issues. The common stock sank $1 a share to around $3 shortly after the announcement was made compared with a 1937 peak above $23.

Fabled in rail and Wall Street speculative history, the Erie's resort to the courts for relief from financial burdens started veterans recalling the great days of railroading before the automobile, the airplane and pipelines began to cut into traffic.

It was the first important eastern road to join the long depression list of rail receiverships since the New York, New Haven & Hartford filed a reorganization petition in October, 1935.

With the main line of its 2284-mile system running from New York to Chicago, the Erie has tapped the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania for much of its freight.

At the end of 1936, it had outstanding $281,368,000 in funded debt, aside from $22,432,000 in leasehold obligations. It owed the RFC $16,000,000.

General Tire & Rubber 1937 Net $1.25 Share

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—President W. O'Neil reported to General Tire & Rubber Company stockholders a 1937 net profit of $808,913 after all charges and after provision for federal income taxes and surtaxes on undistributed profits. The company's 1936 net profit was $1,291,011.

The net profit for 1937 is equivalent to $1.25 per common share. Mr. O'Neil told the stockholders' annual meeting that last year's sales increased by approximately $3,500,000, or 19.4 per cent over those for 1936. Net sales for 1937 were $21,392,956. He listed current assets at $10,287,211 and current liabilities at $3, 119,765.

During the year, he said, $127,700 in preferred stock was retired through purchases for sinking fund, reducing the outstanding preferred stock to $2,671,500.

"The results for 1937 are disappointing," Mr. O'Neil commented. "While sales maintained a satisfactory level throughout the year, drastic declines in prices of crude rubber and cotton necessitated substantial write-offs in inventory."

Cows From Canada to U. S. In 1937 Only 1-3 of Quota

WASHINGTON (AP)—The customs commissioner announced 6752 head of dairy cows were imported from Canada in 1937. This was 33.8 per cent of the quota under the trade agreement with the Dominion.

Imports of cream were 137,850 gallons, or 9.2 per cent of the quota.

In December, 2,610,730 pounds of white or Irish seed potatoes, amounting to 5.8 per cent of the quota, were imported.

Treasury Statement Correction

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said its investment accounts sold $15,351,100 worth of government securities in December, instead of purchasing that amount as erroneously announced by the Treasury Jan. 15.

Success of New Issues Points To Revival in Capital Market

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The success of last week's offering of $30,000,000 of Consolidated Edison 3½ per cent debentures is taken in Wall Street to foreshadow a revival in the capital market which has been virtually comatose since October except for tax-exempt offerings. The debentures, offered by a Morgan Stanley & Co. syndicate were an immediate success, went to a premium of ¾ point within an hour of the offering, and are now at about a point premium. Investment bankers had been waiting for a week or more to see how the offering would go, before preparing to market a number of new issues which have been on the shelf ever since the collapsing stock market of last autumn brought the market for capital flotations to a standstill.

The last comparable corporate offering was that of $48,000,000 of Central New York Power Corporation (Niagara Hudson) bonds the first week in October. At about that time the ill-fated Pure Oil preferred offering of August, got into difficulties. E. B. Smith & Co. had underwritten the sale to stockholders of $44,200,000 par value of preferred, convertible into Pure Oil common at $22.22. Rights were exercisable at par between Sept. 3 and 24, but during this period the common stock declined sharply from a little above the conversion price to below $10 per share, and only 8040 shares were taken up. The underwriters, who subsequently merged with C. D. Barney & Co., then took over the balance of the issue which has not yet been reoffered.

At about the same time an offering of $46,000,000 of Bethlehem Steel 3½'s underwritten by a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. went sour when the convertible feature lost value due to the sharp decline of Bethlehem Steel common. The underwriters took the issue at 98½, offered it at 100½, and when it failed to sell they dissolved the syndicate and let the price go; it dropped below 80, quickly rallied to around 85, and most of it is said to have been since sold, the only blocks reported remaining in the market being those held by Kuhn, Loeb and Mellon Securities.

Shortly after the successful Central New York Power offering, $18,000,000 of Idaho Power 3¾'s were sold, and then late in the month $13,000,000 of North Boston Lighting 3½'s. During November there were no large corporate offerings, the insurance companies, banks and other institutions which now comprise the bulk of the market for such issues being all but entirely out of the market. In the second week of December, however, Brown, Harriman brought out about $10,000,000 of West Virginia Pulp & Paper 4½'s. The market was carefully canvassed before the offering, the price was "rich," and the offering was such a success that there was considerable hope that the ice had been broken and a good volume of new issues would soon float to market. However, no important issues followed until last week's Consolidated Edison offering, which, on account of its size, sponsorship, and success is considered a much more convincing omen.

New Financing in Offing

As a result, this week's anticipated offering by Morgan, Stanley & Co. and Bonbright of $9,000,000 of Consumers' Power is expected to be followed quickly by the offering early in February by a Bonbright syndicate of $67,000,000 of Appalachian Power bonds. The issue was registered last fall, but withdrawn when the bottom fell out of the market. It was again registered with the SEC on the same day last week as the Consolidated Edison offering.

Other financing which may come along in the spring if the market remains firm might cover $12,000,000 refunding for Cincinnati Union Terminal; an issue for Duluth, Missabe & Northern; $75,000,000 for Armour & Co., $95,000,000 for American Telephone, and $24,000,000 for New York Connecting Railway. The "American Banker" says that Pacific Gas & Electric, Southern Railway, Public Service of Colorado, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, the Kingdom of Denmark and several paper corporations are rumored prepared to finance when the market gives the signal.

The Consolidated Edison offering was cut down from an originally scheduled $80,000,000. Of this $60,000,000 was to be for refunding $20,000,000 for new money. The refunding plan was first reduced, then abandoned, due to unsettled market conditions, and $10,000,000 was added to the proposed "new money" offering, making the recent $30,000,000.

Steady Drop in Offerings

The year 1937 began with a heavy volume of corporate offerings, of which an increasing though still comparatively small proportion were for new money. As bond prices fell the volume of refundings shrank and the autumn decline in all security markets except those of U. S. Government obligations caused an almost complete stoppage. The Journal of Commerce recently published the following tabulation of new corporate issues for 1936 and 1937, excluding real estate offerings, but including privileged stock subscriptions:

Corporate Issues

	1937	1936
January	$258,490,312	$258,213,425
February	209,441,848	140,431,382
March	233,693,451	331,822,249
April	88,827,680	783,510,261
May	116,887,773	192,451,692
June	287,558,625	547,615,616
July	140,765,154	483,874,809
August	45,859,223	246,090,089
September	34,142,423	190,306,000
October	154,792,300	355,426,051
November	27,762,064	217,490,750
December	27,001,983	462,758,173
Total	$1,605,222,836	$4,209,990,497

The comparatively unfavorable showing of 1937 is indicated in the following figures from the same source:

Corporate Issues

(In millions of dollars)

1937	1,605
1936	4,210
1935	2,667
1934	696
1933	230
1932	632

The year's financing was divided by the Journal of Commerce into the following categories:

	New Capital	Refunding
Foreign	....	$219,000,000
Domestic—		
State & municipal	$697,862,947	139,758,000
Railroads	89,017,000	53,150,000
Public utility	88,392,766	673,904,000
Industrial	492,615,831	148,074,890
Financial	115,301,847	2,767,000
Real estate	5,468,000	2,131,000
Miscellaneous	2,000,000	....
Territorial	575,000	4,800,000
Total	$1,451,233,391	$1,243,584,890

The New York Times catalogued new bond financing in the last two years as follows:

	1937	1936
State and munic	$700,369,000	$849,234,000
Public utility	617,999,000	1,894,713,000
Industrial	234,968,000	922,538,000
Foreign	219,000,000	139,350,000
Railroad	144,537,000	940,383,000
Home Loan Bks	78,000,000	....
Miscellaneous	68,900,000	167,843,000
Federal Ld Bk	7,158,000	265,080,000
Total	$2,070,931,000	$4,879,141,000

Insurance Investments Less

One of the reasons given for the falling off in sales last year was that for the first time in six years, life insurance company investments were less than for the previous year. Commercial banks, also, not only failed to buy, but for the most part reduced their portfolios. Better markets in both these groups are anticipated in coming months, first because the insurance companies have been deferring purchases, and so have accumulated funds which they are not in the habit of carrying idle indefinitely, and second because excess reserves of the member banks continue to increase and the recent strength in Treasury issues is taken to mean that the banks may soon turn to "other investments" in order to keep up their earning assets.

A conspicuous feature of the 1937 bond market was the large number of issues placed privately with insurance companies and other institutions without public offering, thus by-passing not only the investment bankers but also the SEC registration requirements. The Wall Street Journal estimates that such sales aggregated $500,000,000, or "roughly one third of the aggregate value of all corporate bonds floated during 1937." Among the largest of such private sales were the following:

Mississippi Fuel 4s	$10,000,000
Sou Pac eqpt Tr 2¼s	11,220,000
Gen Mo Accept Corp notes	18,000,000
American Cyanamid 4s	6,000,000
Inland Steel 3s	10,000,000
Socony-Vacuum 3¼s	75,000,000
Aluminum Corp 3¼s	25,000,000
Phillips Petroleum 3-3½s	21,000,000
Woolworth 3s	10,000,000
Owens-Illinois Glass	15,000,000

New Zealand

(Continued from Page 1)

cessful in few firms. Some have been able to set their machines working at a higher pace and demand more from the human factor. Most have been defeated in efforts to stimulate production.

Bonus System Failed

Not the shortened week, but the mounting piles of unfilled orders led many firms to begin bonus systems for higher output. In most cases they failed. Workers were not trained to the higher pace. One large firm which has achieved the feat of reducing costs 10 per cent while maintaining its pre-September, 1936, production declares it is hopeless attempting to get old-time unionist workers to operate at higher speed. One department staffed with such workers has resisted all efforts to raise it to the pace of the rest of the plant. More faith is put in young operatives.

Along with this, "Mondayitis" increased. Workers were slower getting into their stride after the two-day week end. Production on Mondays declined from its old level which was always below that of the rest of the week. In some industries shop discipline suffered. There have been waves of discontent among the highly-literate, independent New Zealand workers. Employers, expecting these cyclical disturbances, strive to overcome them as best they can. Under a regime of shorter hours and higher pay this lack of discipline has grown, has taken its toll of production.

At its worst, in fields where much skilled labor is required, this workers' unrest has resulted in men having to be humored and persuaded by employers. Sharp reproof or disciplining of employees has become almost unknown in such fields as the clothing trade. Men have only to walk out and move into the nearest plant to get another job.

Small Export Trade

It begins to look as if the industrial set-up of the country is against the 40-hour week. Of the working forces here more than half are employed in plants of less than 50 hands. And in all the years of operation of New Zealand's tariff laws designed to build manufactures up to the point where they can compete with world products they have never been able to furnish more than 2 per cent of her exports. More than 94 per cent of these are from the farm.

Thus it seems clear that New Zealand industry has been unable to make the economies necessary to add the 40-hour week to the social set-up without disturbing the nation's trade. There were no large-scale plants with their opportunities of replanned working. There was no large internal market to make the spread of higher prices thin enough to impose no burden. There was no foreign market worth mentioning. And so the national economy, creeking under the strain of higher costs, had a further set-back because of the very brilliance of recovery of the agricultural industries from the depression. Zooming prices this year meant great new foreign credits available for imports and the weight of foreign competition came to be felt.

It is realized now that New Zealand moved too soon in its effort to reach the shorter week. The Socialist Government, according to Mark Fagan, leader of the Legislative Council and Acting Customs Minister, would repeal it if they dared. Confident about the ultimate outcome of all their other policies, in this field the Socialists believe they have overreached themselves and fear the outcome.

Wallace Says Rail Rate Rise Would Intensify Slump

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace told the Interstate Commerce Commission that freight rate increases now being sought by American railroads would "tend to intensify the current recession."

The Administration's agricultural spokesman suggested railroads actually should reduce their rates, which he declared to be among the factors "hindering rather than helping a recovery in industrial activity."

Mr. Wallace testified on an application of the nation's rail carriers for a 15 per cent raise in rates on virtually all commodities, including agricultural products.

Urges Flexible Rates

Criticizing what he called "inflexible" rate schedules, the cabinet officer suggested that the commission establish a "flexible policy which would result in freight rates lower in depression periods and higher in prosperity periods."

Higher rates, just now, Mr. Wallace contended, would reduce the volume of agricultural as well as general railroad traffic. This would hold rail revenues about at their present level, he said, if it did not actually reduce them.

"In as much as the railroads are now suffering from a lack of volume due not to a lack of farm production but a lack of activity in construction and general industrial actvity, raising production costs for industry and construction would only serve to make the railroad situation worse," he declared.

He expressed the belief that higher freight rates "would inevitably drive still higher the delivered cost of building materials, would still further discourage housing construction and would tend to reduce still more the present volume of traffic."

Would Hurt Farmers

From the farmers' standpoint, Mr. Wallace said, the proposed rate advance would be particularly unjustified. Farm prices are on about a pre-war level, he said, while freight rates are about 35 per cent above their pre-war level.

"If rates areadvanced," Mr. Wallace said, "it would require about 50 per cent more units of livestock and grain to pay for a given freight haul than in 1929 or in the pre-war years.

"With the national income receding, farmers and processors of farm products can not pass increased costs on to the consumers. Consequently an increase in freight rates would of necessity lower prices of farm products."

Maintenance of "high" rates during the 1929-33 depression period, Mr. Wallace said, showed these effects on railroads and farmers:

Farmers and shippers tended to seek "more advantageous" means of transportation, or to utilize their own labor in sending their products to market, thereby reducing the movement of farm products by rail.

Farmers tended to become more self-sufficing and to shift from production of crops for direct sale, to production of feed crops to be sold indirectly as livestock and livestock products, lowering the volume of rail transportation.

Increase of farm production near consuming centers and resulting "dislocation" of areas farther from consuming centers.

Utility Asks SEC Rule on New Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Community Power & Light Company of New York City asked the securities commission today for an analysis of the company's proposed plan of recapitalization.

The commission's criticism of the plan would be made available to stockholders before they vote on it.

The company proposes to eliminate dividend arrearages totaling $2,586,075 by issuing to present first preferred stockholders a new share of $1.50 cumulative convertible first preferred stock or a dividend certificate for $37.50 in payment for the arrearages. The plan also provides for the preferred stockholders turning in their shares and receiving four shares of new common stock for each share of preferred stock they own. Also eight shares of new common stock would be issued in exchange for each share of the old common stock outstanding.

Under the new plan, present preferred stockholders would increase their voting power from 22 to 84 per cent.

The commission called a hearing for February 23 on the proposal.

Montreal Curb Seat Up $1000

MONTREAL—A seat on the Montreal Curb Market was sold last week at $17,500,000, up $1000 from the last previous sale.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15

Building Permit Values Up 15 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

The total value of building permits issued in 215 leading cities in the United States in 1937 totaled $1,130,624,471, an increase of 15.3 per cent over $980,496,615 in 1936, according to compilation by Dun & Bradstreet.

The 1937 aggregate was the largest since 1931 and showed permits increased in every major geographical area of the country with the exception of the South Central states, in which there was a drop of 8.5 per cent.

The total at New York City was $305,857,854, the largest for any metropolitan district, and represented an increase of 44.4 per cent over $221,880,708 in 1936.

U. S. Savings Bonds Sales During 1937 Total $635,419,200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the year 1937, 490,000 persons purchased United States Savings Bonds, otherwise known as the Treasury's "Baby Bonds," with an aggregate maturity value of $635,419,200, according to a Treasury announcement.

This is an average daily sale of bonds in the amount of $2,090,200 maturity value.

On Jan. 10 a record for sales for one day was established when bonds of a maturity value of $10,029,780 were sold, the report said. In all, $1,367,935,000 maturity value of the bonds was sold from March 1, 1935, to the close of business on Dec. 31.

Chicago led the large cities of the nation in the year ended on Sept. 1, in purchases of the bonds with a figure of $25,577,200, with New York second, taking $23,617,125, according to the report.

Reserve Banks Show Rise in Investments

WASHINGTON (AP)—Banks bought both government and other securities in the week ended Jan. 12, the Federal Reserve Board said.

Institutions in 101 leading cities reported they added $41,000,000 worth of federal obligations, $6,000,000 of federally-guaranteed securities and $68,000,000 worth of other securities. This increase in investments was a factor in a $244,000,000 increase in demand deposits in these banks. A continued post-Christmas flow of shipping money back to the banks also influenced the change in deposit totals.

Loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes continued to decline, dropping $16,000,000 during the week. Unofficial sources attributed part of the steady liquidation of these business loans to the effort of business men to reduce inventories.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

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BANKING BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 21

World Industrial Activity Declines For Third Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

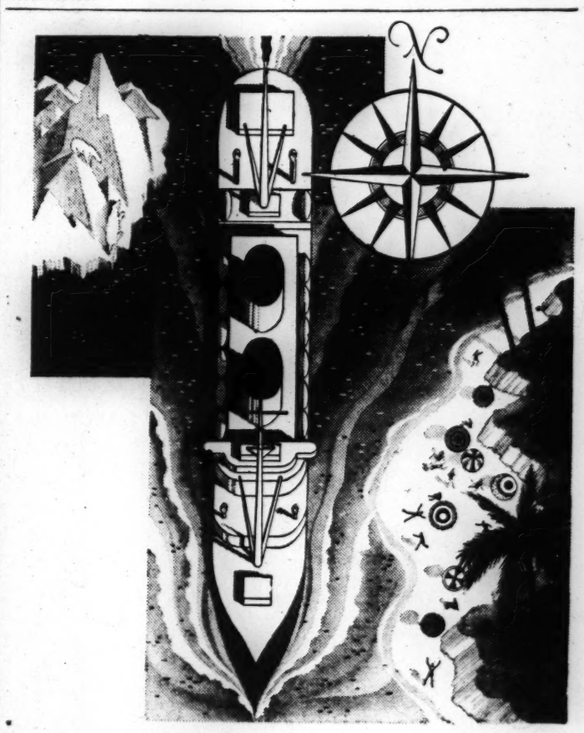
NEW YORK—Industrial activity throughout the world declined during November for the third consecutive month, says the National Industrial Conference Board, with adverse factors most evident in the United States.

Current conditions in leading European centers, says the Board's analysis, are strikingly similar to those that prevailed in this country during the summer months. Output remains at a high level, but is supported by large backlogs.

Production declined sharply in Belgium, and receded for the fourth successive month in the Netherlands. A slight decline occurred in Great Britain. Latin American countries were more prosperous during 1937 than in any year since the recovery began, but have been adversely affected by the recent sharp decline in world commodity prices. In Canada, a further moderate increase in production took place during November. Reports indicate that Japanese business has been curtailed in all lines except armament and the heavy industries.

During the 12 months ended October 31, German production expanded rather rapidly and was well above pre-depression levels. Industrial output increased in France during October. In Denmark, business activity declined further, while in Norway a slight recovery was experienced. Activity in Sweden was maintained at a high level. In Poland and Czechoslovakia a further slight recession occurred. During September, the latest date for which official figures are available, output in Italy reached the highest level since 1928.

In the United Kingdom, there is a definite slowing down of production, reflected especially in the indices relating to employment, coal consumption, exports of manufactures, building, and rail freight traffic. Orders on hand remain large and will take several months to complete, and armament contracts are still increasing. There has, however, been a marked decline in new contracts for shipbuilding and heavy engineering construction, and a substantial increase in unemployment in the consumers' goods industries. Output of crude steel this year is expected to reach a record total of 12.9 million tons, a gain of 10 per cent over the 11.7 million tons produced last year.



Southward ho!

Take a vacation where palm trees sway in flower-scented breezes, white-frilled waves caress gleaming beaches, and the sky is fathomless blue above red roofs and sails. Hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will guide you, with a wide choice of routes and accommodations. Also see today's Hotel and Travel pages for helpful suggestions.

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 800,000
Previous day 823,630
1938 volume to date 15,083,170
1937 volume to date 34,161,960

Stocks Retreat Generally But Aircrafts Rise

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Stocks retreated slowly but persistently in today's market.

A handful of aircrafts and specialties resisted pressure, but numerous leaders backed down fractions to a point or more. The ticker tape crawled the greater part of the day, with transfers being at the rate of about 800,000 shares. Recoveries were scant near the final hour.

Rails were handicapped by decision of the Erie to file for reorganization under the federal bankruptcy law. Erie bonds and stocks dipped sharply.

Some Aircrafts Up

Rearmament expectations continued as a bolstering influence, especially for the aviations and other stocks of companies that can supply war materials. Some disappointment, though, was evidenced over the delay of the presidential message on national defenses.

Alaska Juneau was one of the most active performers with a minor advance. Other gold mines did little.

Moderate support was accorded Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Glenn Martin, North American, Electric Power & Light, Socony, Howe Sound, International Nickel, American Water Works, J. I. Case, Montgomery Ward, Goodrich, National Lead and Woolworth.

Sliding tendencies were exhibited by U. S. Steel, Youngstown, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, Great Northern, Oliver Farm, Crown Cork, Allis Chalmers, Johns-Manville and Western Union. Selling tended to dry up in utilities.

Liquor shares took a tumble following announcement National Distillers had cancelled price maintenance contracts with dealers, thus presaging a new retail price cutting outbreak in this field. The company's stock fell along with Schenley, Distillers Corp., and Hiram Walker.

In addition to other factors, the airplane group was supported on estimates the Douglas company's deliveries for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 were 150 per cent over the preceding period.

A constructive sign was seen in word General Motors had released substantial orders for steel to be used in completing the first quarter's new car schedule.

Bonds Are Weak

Weakness characterized the bond market today, although a few industrial issues were firm. U. S. Treasuries were strong. Foreign dollar bonds were mixed but generally steady.

Rails were generally weak, with numerous Erie issues affected, following announcement that Erie directors had authorized filing of a bankruptcy petition. Losses ranged from around 2½ on the 5s of '75 to around 7½ on the general lien 4s of '96.

Those of more than a point were registered by Alleghany Stamped 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 1st 4s, and Studebaker 6s.

Substantial gains were made by Alleghany 5s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

U. S. treasuries gained 1-32 to 9-32, and government guaranteed issues showed gains of up to 13-32.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Prices were mixed in the curb market today.

Losses of more than a point were registered in Newmont Mining and Northern States Power "A," and fractional losses were suffered by American Cyanamid "B," Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum and Montgomery Ward.

Sherwin Williams was up nearly three points. Smaller gains were made by American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, and St. Regis Paper Company.

Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—Despite some reports of dust storms in Kansas, lower prices on wheat formed the rule today.

An offset to Kansas dust storms was late advices of heavy snowfalls in Nebraska. Persistent slackness of export demand for North American wheat counted also as a weight on values.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼-¾ under yeesterday's finish, May 96⅝-¾, July 91⅛-¼, corn ⅛-⅜ advanced, May 60⅝-¾, July 61, and oats exactly unchanged.

Wheat prices dropped.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Transactions in today's stock market were extremely small during the afternoon with further continental buying of British securities. Industrials were inactive although tobacco and rayon shares were in supply. Aircraft issues sold higher and rubbers and coppers held steady. Transatlantic securities moved irregularly and far eastern bonds slipped lower.

Paris — International securities were unsettled in the Bourse, Suez Canal declining 380 francs and Royal Dutch lost about 70 francs. Rentes were mixed and finished 60 centimes down to 40 higher. Bank of France issue also lost about 50 francs.

Liverpool—Lower Winnipeg wheot prices coupled with extremely poor demand for cash grain caused wheat futures here to sell off and close ⅜d to ⅞d net lower.

Bantam Car Sales Up 61 P. C.

Factory sales by the American Bantam Car Company, Butler, Pa., builders of cars and trucks, last week increased 61 per cent over the preceding week, according to A. C. Olander, sales manager. He said that the company was doubling its original production estimate for 1938.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	Jan 12
80	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	52	52	52	Jan 14
22⅜	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	7	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	20	20	20	Jan 11
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	21	21	21	
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	8	57½	56½	57½	+1
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	166	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
5⅜	1	Allegheny	3	1½	1½	1½	
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	3	17	17	17	Jan 13
89¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	14½	14	14½	— ¾
89	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	17¼	17¼	17½	Jan 12
52½	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	15¾	15½	15½	—2
48⅝	13	Allen Ind (1.60)	11	21	20¼	20¼	—1¼
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (8a)	4	172½	172¼	172¼	— ¼
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 11
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	9	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
21⅞	6⅜	Allied Stores	8	8½	8¼	8¼	
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ¾
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	32	49¾	48¼	48¾	—1⅜
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	14	14	14	— ¾
8⅞	1¾	Amal Leather	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	24	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	2	66½	66½	66½	Jan 17
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	4	63	62½	63	—2
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (¾e)	17	15¾	15	15	Jan 17
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	2	42	42	42	+ ¾
121	89	Am Can (4)	7	79½	78	79¼	+ ¾
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	7	25⅞	55	25½	—1¼
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	48	48	48	Jan 17
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1½g)	6	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¾
152	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99	99	99	Jan 13
115	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99	99	99	Jan 13
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	2	8	7¾	7¾	Jan 12
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	6	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	5	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17	5	Am European	3	6½	6½	6½	
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	19	19	19	Jan 14
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	6	22¼	22	22	Jan 17
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	1	10	10	10	+ ½
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	12	12	12	+ ½
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	4	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	26	26	26	Jan 13
25⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	36	36	36	—1
3⅜	1	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27¾	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 5
17⅜	5¾	Am International	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	11	21¾	21	21	—1
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	—1¼
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
13⅜	3	Am M & Met	3	5	5	5	— ¼
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	11	36¼	34¾	34¾	—1¼
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	25	5¾	5½	5⅝	
37⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝g)	6	34½	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
72½	26	AmP&Lk$pf (4.88¾g)	12	28⅝	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	40	13¼	12¾	13	— ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	16	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
101⅜	63½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	2	77¾	77½	77¾	— ¼
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	38	54¼	52½	52½	—1¼
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131	130	130	Jan 17
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51½	51	51½	Jan 14
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	17	32½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
56½	5⅝	Am Stores	2	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 14
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	111	109⅞	109⅞	— ½
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jan 17
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	29	147	145¾	146¼	— ¼
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	4	69¼	68½	68½	—1
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	5	70¾	70	70	— ½
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138⅝	138¼	138⅝	Jan 17
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	7	7	6½	6½	— ⅜
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	12	31⅝	30	30	
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	19	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
69½	25½	Anaconda (1.70g)	191	35¼	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅜
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	3	17½	16½	16½	— ⅜
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	3	19	18	18	Jan 17
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	30¼	29	30¼	Jan 13
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100½	100¼	100¼	
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	32	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
99⅛	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	71	71	71	Jan 14
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Jan 12
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (2½g)	1	37	37	37	+ ½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	13	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	2	69	68	69	Jan 12
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	28	40	38¼	38½	—1½
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	5	70	69¾	69¾	— ⅜
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—2⅜
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7	7	7	
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 15
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	19	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105⅜	105	105	Jan 14
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	9	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	Jan 15
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	14	4½	4⅜	4⅜	

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco et	20	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	54	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
47⅝	10	Balt & Ohio pf	9	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	33	33	33	Jan 12
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	10	10	10	
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	27	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	11	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	Jan 17
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Jan 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99	99	99	Jan 13
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	3	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
88⅛	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	22	14⅜	14	14½	— ¼
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	5	17⅜	17¼	17¼	Jan 15
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	3	37½	37	37½	+1
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	141	64	62	62¼	—1¼
20	14	Beth Steel 5½ pf (7)	11	18⅝	15¼	15¼	— ½
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	97¾	97½	97½	— ½
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	27	27	27	Jan 17
23	13½	Black & Decker (1)	3	16½	16½	16½	— ½
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	12	13⅞	13½	13¾	
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	41	34¾	33¼	34⅛	
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¾
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
28	16	Borden (1.60)	16	18⅞	18¼	18¼	
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	15	27⅝	27	27	— ⅞
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	6	4¼	4	4	Jan 17
35⅝	57⅞	Bower R Bear (½e)	3	20	19⅞	20	— ½
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	4	10	10	10	
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	14	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
53½	22	Brigg&Strat (3½g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
47	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	33½	33½	33½	Jan 12
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 17
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	8½	8	8	— ½
53		Bkln-Man Tr	23	11⅝	10¾	10¾	—1¼
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	34	34	34	—1¼
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	8	20¼	19	19	Jan 17
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ 1½
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	9½	9	9	— ¼
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	15	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	3	19⅜	19	19	— ¾
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	8	30⅜	30	30	— ½
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	2	8¼	8½	8½	
35⅝	15	Burr Add Mach (.20e)	5	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11	11	11	
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	Jan
9¼	2¼	Butte CopZ (.10g)	3	4	4	4	
33¾	6	Byers Co	2	10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ⅜
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	18½	18	18	Jan 17

C

48⅛	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
52⅛	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	20	2½	2	2	— ¼
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	14	9¾	9½	9½	
37⅜	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	4	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Al	37	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
61½	21	Cannon Mills (⅝e)	1	36	36	36	Jan 18
18¼	4⅝	Cap Adm A (.75g)	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	13½	Carpenter Sti(1.85g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6e)	5	92¾	92	92	+ ¾
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	6	52¾	52	52¾	+ ⅝
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101	101	101	
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	14	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
110	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
48¼	19½	Celotex (1.20g)	2	22¼	22	22	— ¾
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	2	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	2	Cent Pdy	7	4½	4	4	— ⅛
41⅞	8	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	
24¾	4	Cent Violetta (⅛g)	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 17
86⅜	34¾	Cerro de Pas (4)	21	43⅞	42¾	42¾	—1¼
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	30	30	30	
48	5	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¾
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	26	37⅝	36¾	37	— ½
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	3	45½	45	45	— ½
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jan 12
12½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 13
8⅝	⅞	Chi & N W	6	1⅝	1½	1½	
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 17
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jan 17
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	27	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	16	1½	1⅜	1½	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	9	12¾	12	12	— ¼
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	32½	32½	32½	Jan 17
10⅛	1⅝	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1	1	1	
6¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
27⅞	6¼	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	3	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
22⅛	12	Chick Cot Oil	3	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
15⅞	3	Childs Co	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
135¼	44½	Chrysler (10g)	252	61⅝	59⅝	60	— ½
21⅜	13	City Ice & F (3)	3	13	13	13	Jan 17

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	
48	17½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	4	22	21¾	21¾	—1¾
48⅛	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	3	25	24⅞	25	Jan 17
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	4	38¾	38	38	— ¾
20½	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	4	14⅜	14¾	14¾	
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	7	125	124¾	124¾	Jan 17
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jan 7
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	9	10½	10	10	— ⅜
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	94½	94½	94½	Jan 13
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (5g)	8	26	25⅝	25⅝	—1½
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	Jan 17
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.95g)	6	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅝
31½	16⅝	Columb Br B (1.95g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan 17
20⅞	4¾	Colum G&El pf A (6)	27	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78	78	78	—1
39½	16	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	14½	14	14	— ½
48½	25¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	Jan 13
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	72	70½	70½	—2½
69½	30⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	6	37¾	37	37¾	— ¼
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	2	43	43	43	— ½
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¼
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	11	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1	Comwlth & Sou	104	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
75⅝	34	Comwlth & So pf (3)	2	37	36¼	37	+ ¾
19½	4½	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	Jan 17
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)		23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 13
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	15	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (8⅝e)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	21½	Consol Edison (2)	73	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	8	94¾	93⅞	93⅞	—1⅜
5¾	1	Consol Film	3	1¾	1½	1½	Jan 17
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	26	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
105⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅜	3⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 17
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Jan 17
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	2	22	22	22	Jan 12
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	Jan 14
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	35	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	15	15⅜	14¾	15	
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jan 11
69⅛	37½	Cont Can (1½e)	1	42	41¼	42	+ ¾
108	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	108	108	108	
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
42¾	23	Cont Gas (1.80a)	1	31¾	31¼	31¼	
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	7	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
35¾	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	3	16⅛	16	16	Jan 12
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	5	64¼	63	63	—1¼
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
115	88⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	95

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 47-43	108.19	108.19	108.19
5 3¼s 47-43	108.12	108.12	108.12
1 3¼s 45-42 reg	108.1	108.1	108.1
24 3¼s 44-44	107.31	107.29	107.31
8 3¼s 46-44 reg	107.26	107.26	107.26
95 4s 54-44	113.9	113.6	113.9
2000 3¼s 47-45	104.26	104.26	104.26
15 3s 48-44	106.6	106.6	106.6
5 3¼s 49-46	106.27	106.24	106.27
6 2¾s 51-48	102.27	102.27	102.27
147 2½s 53-49	100.6	100.1	100.6
39 3s 55-51	104.27	104.23	104.27
153 2½s 60-55	102.19	102.13	102.19
21 2¾s 59-56	101.19	101.16	101.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 3s 47-42	104.23	104.19	104.22
13 2¾s 47-42	103.18	103.8	103.16
8 3¼s 64-44	104.19	104.19	104.19
1 3s 49-44	104.12	104.12	104.12

Home Owners' Loan

12 2¾s 49-39	102.13	102.13	102.13
72 3s 52-44	104.14	104.10	104.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	90	90	90
15 Alleghany 5s 44	74½	74	74
10 Alleghany 5s 49	65	64½	65
14 Alleghany 5s 50 st	34	32¼	32¼
73 Allis Chalm 4s 53	105¼	105	105
7 Am T&T 5½s 43	113½	113	113½
31 Am T&T 3¼s 66	101½	101½	101½
61 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101¾	101½	101½
9 Am W W & E 6s '75	95	94½	94½
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	104¾	104¾
13 Arm Del 4s '57	92½	92	92
13 Arm Del 4s '55	92¼	91¾	92¼
43 AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108	108
1 AT&SF 4s '80	101	101	101
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105¾	106¾	105¾
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	91	90	90
2 A C Line 5s '48	87	86½	86½
3 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	30¼	30¼	30¼
34 B&O rfg 6s '95	33¼	32¾	33¼
46 B&O 1st 6s '48	68	66	66
31 B&O rfg 5s '95	31	28¾	29
9 B & O 5s '96 F	30	28¾	28¾
46 B&O 5s 2000 D	29½	28¾	28
324 B&O cv 4½s '60	25½	24½	24½
31 B&O 4s '48	62¾	61¾	61¾
6 B&O 5s S W '50	49	48¾	48¾
2 Bang & Aroos 5s '43	112	112	112
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119¼	119¼	119¼
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103½	103¾
15 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	95¾	95½	95½
9 Boston&Me 5s '67	37	36	36
12 Boston&Me 5s '55	36¾	35	35
11 Bos & NY AirI 4s '55	11¾	11	11
31 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	104½	104½	104½
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
28 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¾	107	107¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '61	111	111¼	111¼
1 Buf Niag El 3½s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	35½	35	35
4 Camag Rug 7s '42 ct	12¾	12¼	12¼
3 Can Sou 5s '62	108	108	108
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119	118¾	119
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	116½	116½	116½
4 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '51	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¾	113¾	113¾
9 Can Pac 5s '54	104	104	104
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	97½	97½	97½
13 Can Pac 4s perp	88¾	88½	88¾
2 Caro C&O 6s '52	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen B Un Pac 6s '48	21	21	21
9 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	6½	6½	6½
9 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¾	10½	10½
36 Cen Hud&E 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	70	70	70
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	95	95	95
6 Cen R R NJ 5s '87	33	33	33
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	63	63	63
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 C&O 4½s '92	120½	120	120
2 C&O 3½s '96D	95½	95½	95½
3 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	115	115	115
7 Chi & Alton 3s '49	25	25	25
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	106½	106	106
20 CB&Q 4½s '77	102½	101½	101½
43 CB&Q gen 4s '58	106	105¾	105¾
14 CB&Q 4s III '49	108½	108½	108½
24 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	105¾	105½	105½
16 Chi&R Ill 5s '51	15½	14½	15¼
11 Chi Gt West 4s '59	10	9¾	9¾
1 Chi Ind& Sou 4s '56	71	71	71
76 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	12½	11¾	11½
82 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4¼	4½
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	35¼	35¼	35¼
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	35½	35½	35½
3 CM&St gen 4s '89	33½	33	33
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	11	11
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6½	6	6
31 Chi&NW gen 4½s '87	18¼	17¾	17¾
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10¾	10½	10¾
10 Chi&NW 5s '37	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Chi Ry 5s '27	51	51	51
4 CRI&P 4s '88	19	19	19
4 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
17 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8½	8½	8½
12 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	50	50	50
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¾	108½	108½
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
2 Cin&W Ind 4½s '62	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Childs Co 5s '42	63½	63½	63½
5 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107	107	107
12 CinUnTerm 5s '51 C	107¾	107¾	107¾
17 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	89¾	88¾	88¾
14 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	100	99	99¾
16 ClevUnTerm4½s '77 C	91½	91	91
4 Colo&So 4½s '80	44	42	42
7 ColmbiaG 5s '52 Ap	98	97½	97½
38 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	98	97½	97½
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	95¾	95	95
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
61 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100¼	100¼
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	99¾	99¼	99¼
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¾	105¾	106¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103	103	103
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101	101	101
5 Cuba R R 5s '52	46½	46½	46½
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51¼	50½	50¾
15 D&RG 4s '36	13½	13½	13½
12 D&RG West 5s '55	7	6	7
4 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	6	6	6
5 D&RG West 5s '78	9½	9½	9½
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	111¾	113½	113¼
21 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
19 Det Ed 3½s '66	105¾	105½	105½
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¾	108	108
1 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	90½	90½	90½
9 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	101½	101¼	101½
153 Erie rfg 5s '67	20½	17¾	17¾
346 Erie rfg 5s '75	20½	17¾	17¾
11 Erie 1st 4s '96	56	52¼	52¼
84 Erie gen lien 4s '96	32¼	28	28
7 Erie cv 4s '53 A	26½	25	25
4 Erie & Jer 5s '55	68	67¾	68
5 Erie Gene 6s '57	62	61	61
5 Fairbanks Morse4s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
38 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	103½	103¼	103¼
39 Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
33 Goodrich 4½s '56	99	98¾	98¾
7 Goodrich 6s '45	97¼	97	97
6 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	104¾	104¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87½	87½	87½
43 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101½	101½	101½
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78½	78¼	78¼
5 Gulf St Util 4½s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29½	29½	29½
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	55½	55½	55½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	23	22¾	22¾
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	108½	108¼	109¼
21 Ill Cen 4s '52	49¼	49	49¾
9 Ill Cen 4s '66	33½	32	32½
19 Ill Cen 4s '55	48¾	48	48¾
9 Ill Cen 4s'46 ctf	33½	32	32½
8 Ill Cen 5s '55	54¾	54	54¾
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	42½	42	42
35 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	38½	38½	38½
11 Ill Steel 4½s '40	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Inland Stl 3½s '61	105	105	105
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	20¼	20¼	20¼
14 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	52½	52	52
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	51¾	51½	51½
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	78¾	78¾	78¾
16 Int Cement 5s '52	5	5	5
12 Int Ct Nor 1st 6s'52	19½	18	19
28 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67½	65¾	67½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	43	43	43
10 Int Paper 6s '55	83	82½	83
4 Int Paper 5s '47	92	92	92
10 Int T&T 4½s '39	89¼	89¼	89¼
12 Int T&T 4½s '52	89	88¾	88¾
10 Int T&T 5s '55	62½	62½	62½
11 Jones&Laugh Stl4½s'61	97	96¾	96¾
27 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	29	28	28
37 K C South 3s '50	70½	69¾	69¾
36 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Kresge Found 4s '45	100½	100½	100½
4 Kresge Found 3½s '47	90½	90½	90½
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	60	60
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59	59	59
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	70	70	70
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '38	97	95	97
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	35	35	35
14 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38	38	38
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003	30	29	29
34 Leh Val 4s 2003	28½	28	28
5 Liggett & M 7s '42	139¾	139¾	139¾
15 Liquid Carb 4s '47	106¾	106	106
4 Loews 3½s '46	99½	99½	99½
1 Long Is rfg 4s '49	87½	87½	87½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	86	86	86
16 Louis & N 4½s '2003	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	103½	103¼	103½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51	50	50
30 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30	30	30
3 Market St Ry 7s '40	88¾	88¾	88¾
3 McCrory Stor 5½s '51	99½	99½	99¾
5 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	99½	99½	99¼
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Met Wide E Chi 4s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
918 MSP&SSM-Marie 5s '38	7½	6¾	7
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9¼	9¼	9½
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	32½	32½	32½
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	44¾	44¾	44¾
17 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21	21	21
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	50	50	50
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23	23	23
25 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	94½	94½	94½
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100¼	100¼	100¼
26 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	55	54⅝	54⅝
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	64¼	64¼	64¼
4 Nassau El 4s '51	40	40	40
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	100½	100¼	100½
18 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105¾	105¾
4 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123½	122¾	123½
27 N O Pu Bf 5s '52	97½	97	97
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55	97¼	96½	96½
1 N Ori&NE 4½s '52	48	48	48
5 NY&Qns E&P 3½s '65	108	108	108
13 NYC 5s 2013	67½	66	66½
14 NYC 4½s 2013	60¾	60	60
21 NYC cn 4s '98	78¼	78¼	78¼
11 NYC 3¾s '46	89¼	89½	89½
11 NYC 3¾s '52	82½	82¼	82¼
18 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60¾	60	60
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	95	95	95
5 NYC & HR 3½s '97	92¾	92¾	92¾
17 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	82½	82	82¼
3 NY Chi & StL 6s 38	74	72¼	73¼
21 NY Ch&StL 4½s78	51	49	49
17 NY Edis 3¼s 65	104	103½	104
14 NY Conn 4½s 53	107¼	107	107
9 NY Edis 3¼s 66	104	104	104
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23	22½	22½
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	22¼	22½	22½
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	20	20	20
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	16½	16½	16½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	17½	17½	17½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 56	16	16	16
1 NY O&W rfg 4s92	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 NY Steam 5s 58	106	106	106
6 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	13¼	13½	13½
5 NY Tel 4½s 39	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 NY Tel 3¼s 67	105½	105½	105½
5 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Norf Sou 5s 61A	12	12	12
2 Nor Am Co 5s 61	103½	102¾	103¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s 43	103½	103¾	103½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s 59C	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	84½	84½	84½
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	88½	88	88
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	58	58	58
2 Ogden & La Cha 4s48st	12	12	12
2 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	103¼	103¼	103¾
3 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	109	109	109
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116½	116½	116½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106½	106	106
8 Otis Steel 4½s '52	74¼	74	74
2 Pac Gas 5s '42	50	50	50
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	102¾	102½	102¼
19 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106	105½	105½
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	104	104	104
6 Panhandle PRef 4s '52	100	99¾	100
2 Para Pict 6s '55	97	96¾	96¾
18 Para Pict 3¼s'47	73¾	72½	73¼
45 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	102½	101¼	101¼
21 NYC cn 4s '98	78¼	78¼	78¼
11 NYC 3¾s '46	89¼	89½	89½
11 NYC 3¾s '52	82½	82¼	82¼
18 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60¾	60	60
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	95	95	95
5 NYC & HR 3½s '97	92¾	92¾	92¾
17 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	82½	82	82¼
3 NY Chi & StL 6s 38	74	72¼	73¼
21 NY Ch&StL 4½s78	51	49	49
17 NY Edis 3¼s 65	104	103½	104
14 NY Conn 4½s 53	107¼	107	107
9 NY Edis 3¼s 66	104	104	104
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23	22½	22½
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	22¼	22½	22½
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	20	20	20
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	16½	16½	16½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	17½	17½	17½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 56	16	16	16
1 NY O&W rfg 4s92	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 NY Steam 5s 58	106	106	106
6 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	13¼	13½	13½
5 NY Tel 4½s 39	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 NY Tel 3¼s 67	105½	105½	105½
5 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Norf Sou 5s 61A	12	12	12
2 Nor Am Co 5s 61	103½	102¾	103¼
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s 43	103½	103¾	103½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s 59C	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	84½	84½	84½
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	88½	88	88
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	58	58	58
2 Ogden & La Cha 4s48st	12	12	12
2 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	103¼	103¼	103¾
3 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	109	109	109
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116½	116½	116½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106½	106	106
8 Otis Steel 4½s '52	74¼	74	74
2 Pac Gas 5s '42	50	50	50
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	102¾	102½	102¼
19 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106	105½	105½
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	104	104	104
6 Panhandle PRef 4s '52	100	99¾	100
2 Para Pict 6s '55	97	96¾	96¾
18 Para Pict 3¼s'47	73¾	72½	73¼
45 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	102½	101¼	101¼
21 NYC cn 4s '98	78¼	78¼	78¼
11 NYC 3¾s '46	89¼	89½	89½
11 NYC 3¾s '52	82½	82¼	82¼
18 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60¾	60	60
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	95	95	95
5 NYC & HR 3½s '97	92¾	92¾	92¾
17 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	82½	82	82¼
3 NY Chi & StL 6s 38	74	72¼	73¼
21 NY Ch&StL 4½s78	51	49	49
17 NY Edis 3¼s 65	104	103½	104
14 NY Conn 4½s 53	107¼	107	107
9 NY Edis 3¼s 66	104	104	104
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23	22½	22½
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	22¼	22½	22½
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	20	20	20
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	16½	16½	16½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	17½	17½	17½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 56	16	16	16
1 NY O&W rfg 4s92	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 NY Steam 5s 58	106	106	106
6 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	13¼	13½	13½
5 NY Tel 4½s 39	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 NY Tel 3¼s 67	105½	105½	105½
5 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Norf Sou 5s 61A	12	12	12
2 Nor Am Co 5s 61	103¼

Realtors Cheered By Prospects As Prices Hold Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

to the general situation in this whole field.

Some observers hold that it is the optimism of the real estate people that keeps the prices up. The real estate people insist that their optimism is justified, that it's chiefly high building costs that keep building activity down just now, and that a resulting shortage of facilities warrants the high market price level. They say they are optimistic because they've found that prices can be kept up and because they are confident that fundamental conditions are such that greater activity is bound to come later.

Herbert U. Nelson, executive secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, discussing the association's semi-annual survey which reveals this price phenomena, says: "We know business is better than many pessimistic newspapers portray it."

Politics is involved, he holds, in the agitation over the present so-called recession, which has, as a matter of fact, been felt in the real estate field, but high building costs have been reflected in the real estate market in a curtailment of building construction. The building and sale of new homes is of course a large part of real estate activity, and with fewer new homes to sell, that share of the activity dealing with new buildings naturally declines.

There remains, though, by the very fact that there is less building, a demand, or at least a potential demand, for existing buildings and homes, it is pointed out. High prices, or prices at the same level, therefore are justified, it is held.

The association survey of 260 cities revealed that prices have held the same in 54 per cent and actually have advanced in 36. This leaves but 10 per cent in which there has been a drop.

Three interesting facts were uncovered in the survey. First it was found that the smaller the city the less it is affected by the recession. This is true, the report says, straight down the line of population groups. For example, while the percentage of cities of 500,000 or over reporting more activity was zero, the percentage of those under 25,000 so reporting was 16. The percentage in the large population group reporting less activity was 91, and in the smaller population group 52.

The same situation is found in regard to prices, for prices have advanced in but 27 per cent of the larger cities and in but 10 per cent of the smaller ones. Prices were lower in 18 per cent of the larger cities, and in but 10 per cent of the smaller ones.

Second, the under-$4000-house has been an increasingly important factor in this year's building, though most of this was naturally in the smaller cities where costs are generally lower. In 60 per cent of the cities this class of home accounted for at least one-fourth of all the houses built, and in 39 per cent it was half of all those built.

Third, especially significant in view of proposed federal housing legislation and of other surveys and statements on the subject, is the fact that a 10-per-cent-down payment is by far the commonest amount now available in purchase of a home. The average home buyer, the survey indicates, is able to put down less than 20 per cent of the purchase price in 63 per cent of reporting cities. A down payment of no more than 10 per cent is possible with the average buyer in 55 per cent of the cities, he can pay as much as 15 per cent in 8 per cent of the communities, and in 12 per cent of the cities reporting he can pay as much, as or over, 20 per cent.

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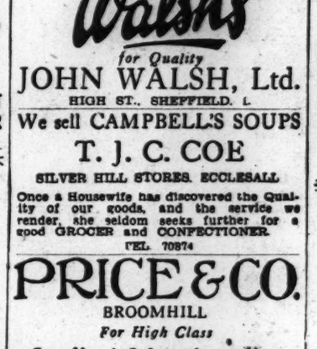

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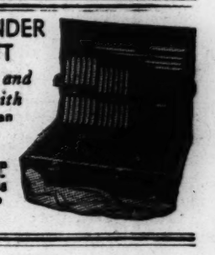

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A Des Moines, Iowa, reader, taking note of a recent controversy between one State and another over a certain product, submitted a cryptic message on the subject. Being a trifle long, part of the message will be continued tomorrow:

ZYXV UTS *RQPSOLQO QN *KYXLS UQ UTS *RQPSOLQO QN *XVYTQ: "QJO IQUYUQSZ YOS HSUUSO UTYL FQJOZ."

ZYXV UTS *RQPSOLQO QN *XVYTQ UQ UTS *RQPSOLQO QN *KYXLS: "QJO IQUYUQSZ YOS GYORSO UTYL FQJOZ."

An Acrostic

This double acrostic calls for the filling in of letters to form 5-letter words, the definitions of which are given below:

C — — — R
O — — — E
R — — — N
N — — — R
E — — — O
R — — — C

1, article of furniture; 2, a shade of green; 3, red-breasted bird; 4, not ever; 5, muse of lyric poetry; 6, reminder of olden times.

Letter Changing

A Maryville, Tenn., reader noting a recent change from CENT to DIME in 4 moves, observes that it is twice as difficult to change ONE to TEN.

Find the Rates

Two trains traveling toward each other left, at the same time, two stations 240 miles apart. Each train reached the station from which the other started, the one 3 3-5 hours, and the other 1 3-5 hours, after they met. Find their rates of running.

Fun With Antonyms

Today we have ten words and their antonyms to be paired off as indicated by the example checked:

1	meager	compulsory	
2	gentle	divergent	
3	autocratic	abundant	✓
4	melodious	sluggish	
5	limited	conspicuous	
6	native	democratic	
7	active	severe	
8	obscure	spacious	
9	optional	discordant	
10	parallel	foreign	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Special Wrappings

A young woman was dismissed from her employment in a general supply store. But the day the girl was to depart, a customer remarked that stores ought to have someone who could wrap up holiday gifts in a novel manner.

This gave the young woman an idea. She induced the manager to let her stay on and do this very thing. This store now has a special department for wrapping gifts in an unusual manner befitting the occasion. And the girl has proved that it is not only for Thanksgiving, Christmas and other holiday seasons that the service is essential.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Bible Facts

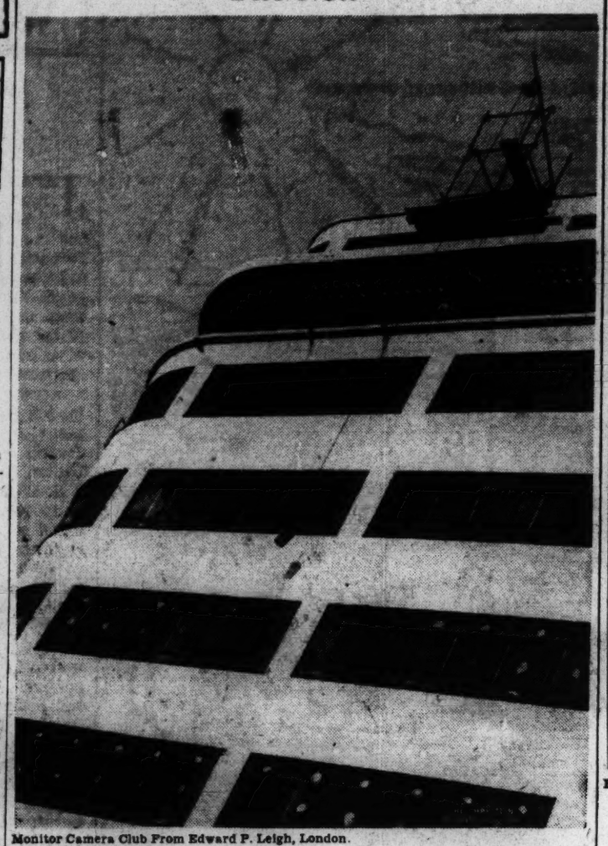
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEESMAN, M. A.

King Ahab's Assailant

We learn from the 22nd chapter of I Kings that Ahab, King of Israel, husband of the notorious Queen Jezebel, disguised himself while doing battle with the Syrians lest he should draw the enemy's attack. But this strategy was of little avail in procuring the monarch's safety; for "a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel between the joints of the harness," with the result that he received a wound which, as it turned out, proved fatal (verses 34 and 35).

An early Jewish tradition recorded by Josephus ("Antiquities of the Jews" VIII. xv:5) identifies Ahab's assailant with Naaman the Syrian, who later became general of the armies of Syria, and who was healed of his leprosy on obeying the injunction of the prophet Elisha. (II Kings 5:14).

The New—



Monitor Camera Club From Edward P. Leigh, London.

A Modernistic Building Rises in Leicester Square, London

Cocoa for Three

A Story for Children

The Doll House had been in the garden all summer. Now summer was gone. It was winter and Jack Frost had taken all the flowers. But the Doll House was still in the garden. There it sat close by the garden-pool. It had a red roof and a chimney, and inside it was furnished elegantly—red plush chairs, lace curtains and a parlor carpet with roses on it. Tilly, the wee doll who lived in the Doll House, sat on a red plush chair and stared out of the window.

"It's snowing," Tilly said out loud.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Will you have jam and toast?" asked Fanny Fieldmouse.

That's what she said but what she thought was, "I wish someone would move the Doll House back to the nursery, where it's warm and cozy and things are happening. It's stupid out here and it's cold."

Just then there came a rat-a-tat-tat on the door of the Doll House. Tilly got up and went to the door and opened it. There stood a fieldmouse, his cap in his paw. He wore galoshes much too big for him and a red woolen scarf. "How do you do, Miss Tilly," he said just as if he'd known her all his life, "I'm Freddy Fieldmouse and I've come to see if there's anything I can do for you."

"Oh," Tilly cried, "of course." Her cheeks got very pink. "How kind you are!"

When she said this another fieldmouse who must have been hiding around the corner of the Doll House came running up to the door. "This is my sister," Freddy explained. "Her name is Fanny Fieldmouse. Fanny Fieldmouse wore a green coat buttoned tight but below it Tilly could see a white starched apron. In her tiny paw she held a basket covered with a red napkin.

"Come in," Tilly said, "I'm so glad to have you."

The two fieldmice came in shutting the door behind them. "Have you any firewood?" Freddy asked. Tilly shook her head. "Then I'll get you some," Freddy said, and out of the house he went remembering not to shut the door on his long tail.

Fanny Fieldmouse took off her coat. "I've brought you some good things to eat," she said, "and if you don't mind I'll set the table."

Tilly watched her. How quickly her tiny paws worked. She drew a table close to the fireplace and laid a white cloth on it. She set out three cups and saucers, and three knives and three spoons quite as if she had always known where they were kept in the Doll House.

Such a party! Such a jolly time! Snap, crack went the fire. Sssss, sang the kettle and the shadow of the jampot danced on the table.

"A cozy fire," said Freddy Fieldmouse,

"A cozy fire
For you and me,
A pot of jam
And cups for three."

Tilly giggled, and not knowing what else to do at the moment, she looked out of the window.

"It's snowing," Tilly said.

That's what she said but what she thought was, "I wish the Doll House would stay in the garden. Nothing so exciting as this ever happened in the nursery!"

Lines About Leaders—113

By a Staff Artist

Gioachino Antonio Rossini
(1792-1868)

ROSSINI represented the Italian music of the 19th century.
He is rated among the most celebrated personages of his time.
However, the artist apparently came of very humble stock.
His father held the office of news trumpeter in Pesaro.
His mother was the daughter of a baker in the neighborhood.
As a child, Rossini worked at a butcher's, then at a smith's.
But he was exceedingly gifted, ardent, ambitious, hopeful.
He loved music, and he soon decided to live up to his calling.
At 10, he finally managed to obtain harpsichord lessons.
At 12, he earned a little money by singing in the churches.
At 16, he entered the Lyceum in Bologna to study composition.

WHEN Rossini wrote a cantata, it was executed in public.
When he produced a symphony, it was immediately played.
Then the manager of the theater invited him to write an opera.
The young man received $40 for it, and he went on composing.
One of his works passed to the stage of La Scala in Milan.
After such a success, the Italians almost idolized him.
From that time onward, the artist was overwhelmed with orders.
He signed an important contract with the theater of Naples.
By this contract he agreed to write two operas annually.
Yet it did not prevent him from accepting other engagements.

COMPOSERS generally stay at home until their work is done.
From the very beginning, Rossini adopted an entirely new way:
He journeyed to the place where he was required for the moment.
When the fancy took him, he sat down and wrote his opera.
He presided at the piano for the first three productions.
Then he would accept a grand farewell dinner from the town.
And he set off by the diligence to begin again elsewhere.

AT a certain date, the musician found himself staying in Rome.
He had written the Barber of Seville in less than three weeks.
After a few rehearsals, the opera was ready for presentation.
But the overture was not over when the audience began to hiss.
And the noise continued in crescendo until the curtain fell.
Rossini went home as calm as if the work were someone else's.
He had decided the next performance would take care of itself.
On the following night, he remained quietly in his apartment.
All at once a noise was heard in the distance; it drew nearer.
Elated by the Barber, the public had come for the author.
And they carried him around in triumph by the light of torches.

NO composer was ever more popular than was Rossini.
Some places went so far as excluding all others for him.
In Great Britain he found himself honored by the King.
In Paris he soon became the Premier Composer at the Court.
Then France chose him for her Inspector General of Singing.
This work gave the musician a high position in the country.
At 40, he had produced 40 operas; he had amassed a fortune.
But, strangely enough, he retired into comparative silence.
Except for a few cantatas and a few choruses, he wrote no more.
His home became the rendezvous of the artists of the time.
And inspired conversations prepared the way for a new age.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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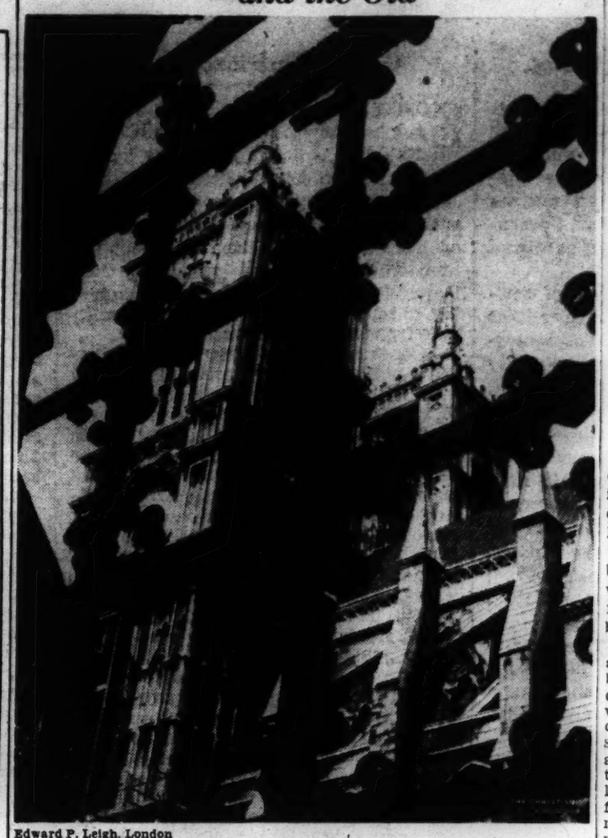
—and the Old



Edward P. Leigh, London

Westminster Abbey Through the Grille in the Cloisters

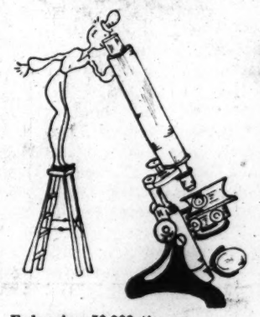
In Lighter Vein

They Keep Posted

"Dad, how do scholars know when there is to be an eclipse?"

"Foolish Child! Can't they read the papers as well as the rest of us?"

Somesense Rhymes



Enlarging 50,000 times
Seems such a lot of trouble;
I'd be content to magnify
My joys so they'd be double.

Ahem!

"Where are these perfect husbands we hear so much about?" asked a man in a suburban train the other evening.

"Usually married to the woman next door, I find," replied another, smiling.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Overheated

Strict Manager: "Why do you hold your pen in the ink so long?"

Clerk (who has just applied for a rise in salary): "To—to cool the nib. It has been working so very hard, sir."—Montreal Star.

Get Up!

"Are you ambitious?" asked the manager.

"Ambitious!" exclaimed the applicant. "I shan't rest until I'm in your chair."—London Evening News.

Mates

"Well, Jimmie, those are strange looking gloves—one brown and the other green."

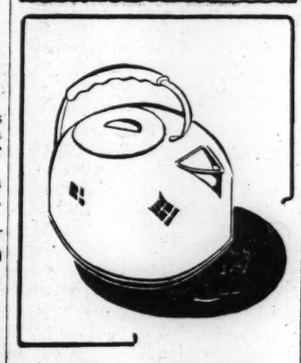
"Un—huh—I have another pair just like them at home."

Quotation for Today

THE highest reward for man's toil is not what he gets for it, but what he becomes by it.

—RUSKIN.

With the Inventors



Streamlining the Kettle

Naturally the streamline influence had to touch the modernistic kitchen's cooking utensils, and we'll soon be seeing things, for John R. Morgan, Oak Park, Ill., has assigned this design for a kettle (Design No. 105,127) to Sears, Roebuck & Co.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Looking for Good

Muncie, Ind.

Judging from its beginning, the day seemed to hold little of promise. Family affairs were a bit discouraging; the paper displayed grave headlines; streets were icy and transportation was difficult. But the business man went from his door with his head up and ready to look for signs of good that he knew must be somewhere about.

The first thing that caught his attention was the courtesy of the bus driver, who stopped in the middle of the square for a woman who was having difficulty getting to the corner on the slippery street. A few squares farther on, the bus stopped and the bus driver started to alight to get some of the snow from the lower part of the windshield. But before the driver could get out, a man near by who was sweeping the sidewalk, came to the bus and cleared the windshield.

Soon the passengers were transferred to a second bus; and there were many good-natured sallies, and no grumbles. The second bus went through a part of town where crowds of women house workers got on to go out for the day's work. One woman hurried from her home, only to find that she had left her purse at home. "I'll give you a minute," said the driver good naturedly. And the bus waited in order to make the way easier for one worker.

By the time he had reached his destination the business man was smiling. The day had taken on a different tone, and the good he was looking for was seen to be at hand.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Literary Animals

Each player in this game is given a pencil and paper, and told to list as many words as he can recall whose first syllable, or sequence of letters, spells the name of some animal.

There are many of these in the language with each of the following animals heading one of the more productive word groups in the dictionary: the ASS(ociation); BULL(ion); CAT(egory); COW(hide); DOG(matic); RAT(tle); etc. The bear, buck, fox, hare, hog, horse, pig, and wolf also begin a number of words apiece, as do some other creatures such as the asp and bee, and these help to increase the totals of those players who remember them.

However, one rule must be observed: All regular verbs are to be written only in the present tense.

At the end of 15 minutes the player who has the largest number of "literary animals" is declared the winner.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Daily Anecdote

Like the Stars

One winter night Mark Guy Pearse was walking along with his little daughter under a starry sky, when the child remarked, "Father, I am going to count the stars."

"Very well," said Pearse, "go on."

As they walked along he could hear the child counting. "Two hundred and eighteen, two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty." She finally exclaimed, "Oh, dear, I had no idea there were so many."

Relating the incident later, Pearse remarked, "Sometimes I say in my soul, 'Now Master, I am going to count my benefits.' Soon my heart sighs not with sorrow, but burdened with such a goodness that I say to myself, 'I had no idea that there were so many!'"

Brevities

Montreal Star: Many radios are forfeited because people do not keep up the installments. Hear today, gone tomorrow.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Another way to make winter hurry by, in case you don't like cold weather—give someone your note for 90 days.

Detroit News: Pianos are so cheap, due to the brisk new competition, what we're afraid of is they'll be playing them in the canoes in the parks.

St. Louis Star Times: All you need to enjoy a winter resort is plenty of money and the nice heating system you left back home.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Said the Governor of Maine to the Governor of Idaho: "Our potatoes are better than yours." Said the Governor of Idaho to the Governor of Maine: "Our potatoes are larger than yours."

An Acrostic: Chair, olive, robin, never, Erato, relic.

Letter Changing: One, ode, odd, add, aid, bid, bin, tin, ten.

Find the Rates: 40 miles and 80 miles an hour.

Fun With Antonyms: Meager—abundant; gentle—severe; autocratic—democratic; melodious—discordant; limited—spacious; native—foreign; active—sluggish; obscure—conspicuous; optional—compulsory; parallel—divergent.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Let's Say 298*

By LE PELLEY

SAY—THAT WAS A FAST RUN— WE PROBABLY WENT FASTER THAN AN AUTOMOBILE
WELL....
EVEN FASTER THAN A TRAIN— IN FACT I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED IF WE GO FASTER THAN AN AIRPLANE....
OH—COME COME, TUBBY —WE DO NOT GO OVER 300 MILES AN HOUR !!
WELL—MAYBE NOT— BUT LET'S NOT QUIBBLE OVER A FEW MILES AN HOUR MORE OR LESS !!!
AM I HAVING FUN !!
From Wallace G. Lawrence Ridgefield, Conn.
Mrs. L. Myers of Wilkinsburg Pa. sends Tubby a false face instead of a hat !!
Marmaduke gets a rather strange tab piece from Stella J. Slack, Boston Mass

The Adventures of Waddles—*Winter Clothes for the Wooga Bird*

By THE HAGERS

"YOU NEED SOME WARMER CLOTHES," I SAID. THE WOOGA BIRD JUST SHOOK HIS HEAD.
BUT HEEDING HIS PROTESTS NO MORE, I TOOK HIM DOWN TO WOOD-DUCK'S STORE.
"IN WINTER CLIMES, INSTEAD OF BEADS, A TROPIC BIRD A MUFFLER NEEDS."
I KNEW THERE'D BE NO MORE DISPUTES WHEN HE ADMIRED HIS RUBBER BOOTS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

High-Powered Bargaining

THE offer by Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, to sell lock, stock and barrel the electric power systems of his company in the Tennessee Valley area may find the Federal Government an interested prospect but hardly an instant taker.

Probably the most realistic way of viewing the Willkie offer is to consider it as one move in a large-scale and high-pressure bargaining game between the utility holding corporation and the Government. For some time the TVA and municipalities in its area have been nibbling heavily at individual units of the Commonwealth and Southern chain where certain local generating or distributing plants would be useful in a TVA hook-up. Over all lies the shadow of whether the Government by subsidizing competition is destroying legitimate values or is merely deflating holding company claims.

Quite naturally the Commonwealth and Southern executive does not like to see his company's system dismembered and left with only a scattering of unworkable fragments in order to suit the convenience of TVA. Moreover, it is significant that so long as the units are connected and under a single directing management they have a value as a going concern which the different physical plants would not have if isolated and sold merely as so much material. An automobile is worth much more assembled and running than its parts would be sold separately for junk.

On one side, Mr. Willkie would like to obtain for his system an amount that would satisfy the owners of securities that have been issued by the holding corporation on top of the local operating companies. This capitalization undoubtedly includes elements the Government would not want to pay for. On the other side, it would be manifestly unfair for a municipality to obtain a local electrical distributing system at a knockdown, salvage price and leave worthless the steam generating plant that was built to serve it.

Between these two extremes, a dismemberment of a system at junk prices on one hand or the sale of it whole at a probably inflated promotional price on the other, there must be a sensible intermediate point at which the units really needed to round out an integrated TVA system can be separated and fairly valued while at the same time preserving a workable, reasonably interconnected network of the remainder to continue private operation in areas adjoining the public system. This is largely an engineering task and calls for the sort of round-table conferences between TVA and private utility officials which have long been urged. Perhaps the Willkie offer is a step in that direction.

Arming the Enemy

GOVERNMENTS are willing to undertake the complex task of preparing for wars; all the peoples have to do is fight them. Therefore, it possibly is ungrateful of any people to further burden with questions any government preparing for war.

The people should, above all things, refrain from asking why a government which may soon order its people to fight against some other government often encourages, and at least permits, certain of its own citizens to help arm that other government. To Britain's former Minister of War, Alfred Duff-Cooper, this arming of the enemy appeared not to concern the men who might have to fight. He considered that when a man had been hit with a shell it was rather an academic question where the shell had been manufactured—whether in the enemy's arms plants, or in those of his own country!

Mr. Duff-Cooper is not alone in the assumption. Recall the clash between Italy and Russia over Russian charges that an Italian submarine had committed piracy against a Russian ship. For a while that crisis appeared to be thrusting the world toward the edge of war's abyss. Note that Premier Mussolini's adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis represents an interest in stamping out communism. Then turn to the reports of the latest Italo-Russian disagreement—this time over payments for and deliveries of oil between the two countries—and learn that during this period when Italian and Russian ideologies have been heading for a collision, Italy actually has been constructing battleships to be used by Russia.

Against whom would these ships be used? Well, if they had been ready, they might have been used against Italy, had the submarine piracy charges led to armed action. If Germany should attack Russia, and the ships are ready, they may be used against one of Italy's allies. Another of Italy's present friends is Japan, but Italy makes ships for one of Japan's potential enemies. No wonder the peoples who send their sons to man these ships, and to man the ships that must meet these ships, should not ask questions! The governments are too busy preparing for war to take time out for such complicated considerations.

China's Unfriendliness

SOMETIMES events in Tokyo furnish the best key to what Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is doing. Such may be the case with the official declaration that Japan is breaking off diplomatic relations with China. This move is doubtless based on more accurate information about the probabilities of Chinese resistance than is available to non-Japanese who are trying to report the news from a thousand-mile front of guerrilla warfare.

It does not mean that China has become noticeably more unfriendly; it may very well mean that Tokyo is now convinced China's unfriendliness will be effectively maintained for some time to come. The Japanese Government may be telling its people that they must gird themselves for a long struggle. The business of using bayonets to impose a state of mind on 400,000,000 people is less simple than the soldiers supposed. Bombing of civilians and the ravaging of Nanking have not encouraged that spirit of "co-operation" among the Chinese people which has been Tokyo's only aim.

News that the Chinese are taking the offensive around Hangchow supports the belief that Japan must take reorganization of the Chinese Government seriously. Japan's declaration that no recognizable government exists in China may be the sincerest recognition of resistance. A glance either at the map of China or at Japanese finances shows that if the Chinese can maintain any kind of effective resistance for another year, the Japanese army will have to find further means of letting the Japanese people understand that China's unfriendliness is more than a whim of the moment. Tokyo may even have to declare war.

Gambling—Who Wins?

"FOUND—somebody who beat the horses in 1937. It wasn't the man on the street, the bookmaker, the tipster or horseman, but seventeen of the country's commonwealths, each of which reached into the pari-mutuels or gate receipts for the greatest total 'take' in many years." Thus does the Associated Press preface its survey of race-track betting which shows that a total of $284,017,996 was gambled through the pari-mutuel machines in 1937, and that the states collected a total of $8,850,336 in betting taxes.

For such an elaborate financial report on race track gambling, the survey makes a surprising omission. It implies that the states were the only certain beneficiaries under the system. This is misleading, because the states' tax percentage is usually less than half the race track promoters' fixed percentage. Pari-mutuel betting is a partnership between the state and private promoters in which the race track operators always get the lion's share. The survey overlooks this fact.

Furthermore, there is nothing on the gambling ledger to show the intangible costs imposed upon the state by a system which helps to perpetuate economic hardship for people who can ill afford their gambling losses. It is reasonable to question whether the states' $8,000,000 profits from their partnership with gambling promoters last year were not more than offset by the anti-social effects of such a system. Whoever examines all the facts will find somebody who beat the somebody who didn't beat the horses in 1937. It is the gambling promoter rather than the state who makes a profit out of legalized betting.

Erudition by Proxy

PUBLICATION of a new and enlarged edition of Bartlett—who like Shakespeare is known by unassisted surname to many who have never turned his pages—has naturally attracted wide notice by those who write about books. He was first printed in 1855, his "Familiar Quotations" being subtitled "an attempt to trace to their sources passages and phrases in common use."

As the years passed edition followed edition. His harvest of agreeable "subsidiary" literature has continued, though the task of bringing in additional sheaves has fallen to others. Usefulness has counted as an incentive to perusal, which has helped countless index consultants to add the verisimilitude of literary memory to an otherwise undecorated thought. As Chesterfield, for example, wrote to his son in November, 1749, "style is the dress of thoughts"—and timely quotation part of the wardrobe.

Neither Bartlett nor Shakespeare probably contemplated such enduring fame as can do with only a surname. Moses, Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Bartlett—these are examples of the comparatively small company thus distinguished; the distinction of Bartlett is to have assembled them all between two covers with a convenient index to what they sometime thought and said about this and that. He made easier, to be sure, a practice he found mentioned by one Edward Young long before it was made so convenient, when

> Some, for renown, on scraps of learning dote,
> And think they grow immortal as they quote.

It is no longer likely that a general reader will readily recognize as an old friend a line from Chaucer; but even if he has no practical wish to assume such acquaintance for literary purpose, he may pleasantly make it by reading Bartlett.

Lady and Panda

Book News of the Day

A GREAT deal of what one news writer termed "panda-monium" accompanied the introduction to civilization of the first living Giant Panda to be taken captive. In a way the story was more comic than scientific. Here was an American woman, who never before had gone exploring, financing herself on a shoestring so to speak, tying back her hair with a bandanna, and donning a generous layer of lipstick along with her suit of coarse blue Chinese cotton. Ruth Harkness displayed the insouciance of ladies who go bargain hunting. Only she did not want a marked-down rain coat; she wanted a Giant Panda. And where scientific expeditions had spent months and met failure, she was in the field in western China a few days and emerged with a baby Panda.

News reports have told the general outline of the story, how she surprised Shanghai by flying in with the Panda, her efforts to board ship for the United States, the intervention of Chinese customs officials, their release of the trophy, and Mrs. Harkness's arrival in New York City with a black and white furry animal which took the town by storm.

Now Mrs. Harkness has filled in the picture in THE LADY AND THE PANDA (New York: Carrick and Evans, $2.50). This is the story of a bride of two weeks who stayed at home while her husband went exploring in China for a Panda, and of how, when that expedition stopped before it ever reached its destination, she took up the job.

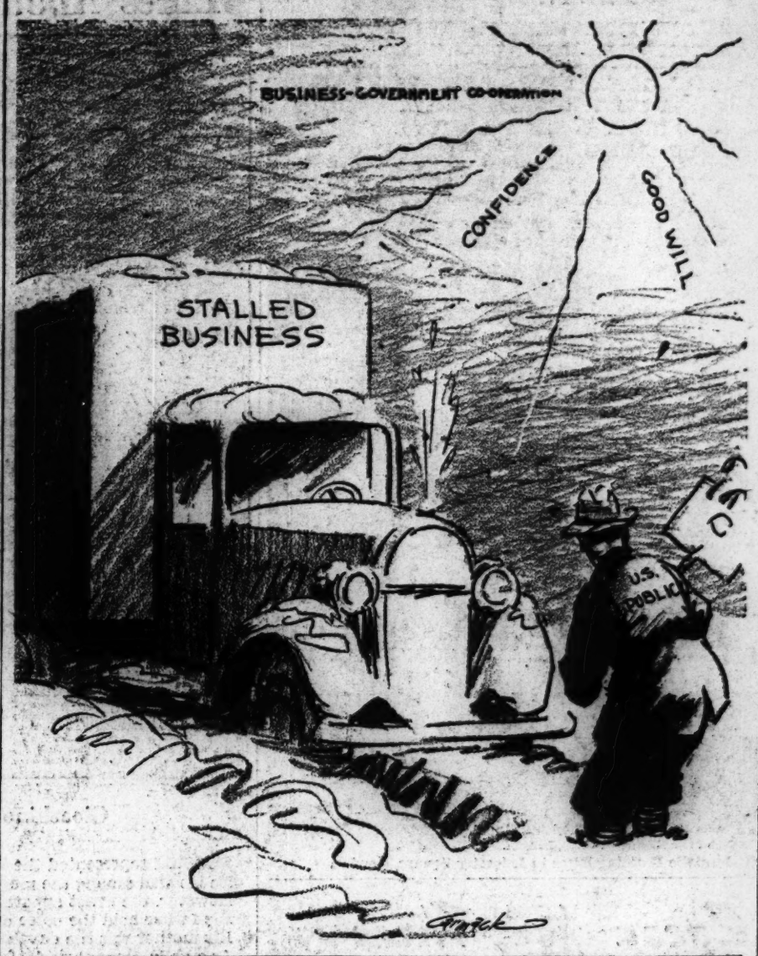
Mrs. Harkness is not a natural scientist and doesn't pretend to be. She goes to considerable trouble to disavow the title. But she did use her intuition that night in Shanghai before the start of the expedition, when with traps and collars and chains already provided she got out of bed and made a note to buy a nursing bottle and dried milk, which made the journey safe when the unexpectedly young captive finally fell into her hands.

What she does make out of her book is a tribute to China, a glowing testimonial to the people who helped her, the crowds in the little villages, the sunrise on the mountains, the rivers, all the color and atmosphere which had so drawn her and which made her desire to have this expedition pave the way for a future one.

With the little Panda in the keeping of the Chicago Zoological Society Mrs. Harkness sets down her promise to "return to China, to the country that gave me so much of its kindness, its friendliness, its hospitality; to the country whose generosity allowed a blundering foreigner to leave with a baby Giant Panda."

That promise she has kept, for just as her book about the first Panda makes its appearance in the United States news comes from China that Mrs. Harkness has arrived in Hankow from the interior with a second Panda. M. S.

An Old-Time "January Thaw" Would Help



Royal Swedish Blue and Gold

WHEN the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden visited in New England in June of 1926, the Crown Prince made a lot of little notes with a silver pencil on scraps of paper he found in his pockets, as the party visited one place of interest and another. More than once he said to a reporter who happened to be standing near, something like, "We have too little time. I'm coming back some day and spend more time here." He said it in Salem and he said it in Cambridge, and he said it at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Reporters often hear distinguished visitors say such things, and they fall into the habit of smiling politely, thinking that they seldom do come back.

But twelve years lacking approximately a month from that June of 1926 the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden are coming to the United States. And, considering the sort of man the Crown Prince showed himself on many occasions to be—a methodical, scholarly man, with a singularly neat and retentive mind—it wouldn't be at all surprising if he had with him at least all the little notes he made on those scraps of paper, and did turn up at the places at which he wished in 1926 for more time, to study the things that really interested him.

They are a pleasant pair. Much more simple, and human and approachable than you ever expect princes and princesses to be. Not that they were loquacious. Indeed they were conspicuously reserved—the Crown Prince much more so than his brother, Prince William, who is perhaps the most democratic and informal-mannered prince of any reigning house in the world; and individually a little shy, I think. The Crown Princess often seemed to withdraw sharply into herself in the situation of the moment, yet there was always about her a lively curiosity about things which were particularly characteristic of a country she was seeing for the first time.

* * *

Among those people who have a taste for going to considerable lengths to capture titles to entertain if they can, there is already a buzz of anticipation of the forthcoming visit; but a good many of them are probably doomed already without knowing it to disappointment, for the Crown Prince and Crown Princess have apparently no great taste for, or even patience with, the merely social game. Those who had a chance to study their leanings as reflected in the itinerary of the last visit noticed how pronouncedly they were on the side of things cultural.

In a number of places it was readily apparent that the Crown Prince knew well in advance of specific treasures and intended to make a point of seeing them. Always at his elbow was Col. Oscar Solbert, himself of Swedish birth, military attaché for five years at the American Embassy in London, and wise and worldly in the best meaning of the terms.

At the very last it was the Crown Princess who left the little farewell note of simple and perfect humanness, a curiously touching and universal note.

* * *

It had been a long and furious day, with much rushing about in cars whose way was cleared by screaming police sirens. At every stop there were avalanches of fresh bouquets, and military and naval aides grew to look more and more like human florist shops. At a home for elderly Swedish people in West Newton, the presentation to the Princess had been a wonderful, yet somehow very simple and old fashioned, bouquet of bachelor buttons and marguerites, blue and gold, the Swedish national colors.

It was a very hot day, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess were to leave Boston on a five o'clock train. At the last, the clamor and rush were stupefying, and when the train pulled out it was as if it left a complete vacuum.

Creeping back to the automobile parked by the station, considering with a kind of wonder why any reasonable person ever goes into newspaper work, everything was changed in a second.

There, thrust securely in the steering wheel, its narrow gold and blue ribbons streaming gently in the hot breeze, was the blue and gold bouquet of the Crown Princess. No note. The original presentation card had been removed. Just the flowers. Blue and gold. The national colors of Sweden.

Farväl, from the Crown Princess.

JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Issue Fairly Joined

By Frank L. Perrin

A LITTLE earlier than might have been expected, there has been laid in the lap of official Washington, by Big Business itself, an amazing and possibly a confusing peace proposal. Those committed to the Administration's public utilities proposals are now faced with the responsibility, if not the actual necessity, of going forward along a reasonable and admittedly equitable course, or of admitting the economic weakness of the so-called T. V. A. project and similar federally sponsored undertakings elsewhere in the United States.

Of course, it is no longer insisted that the publicly financed conservation projects in the South and West can be defended solely upon the theory that it is sought through such developments to control flood waters and supply needed moisture for fields and orchards in arid or semi-arid areas. The inevitable by-product, hydro-electric power, is a commodity which must be marketed to reduce the cost level which otherwise would be practically prohibitive.

It is in this that the apparently firmly established policy of government arrays the public, as the agent and executor of the taxpayers, in opposition to a large and responsible portion of the public who are investors in and part owners of hundreds and probably thousands of privately operated electric and hydro-electric power plants and utilities.

* * *

There is no dearth of persuasive and convincing arguments in support of and in opposition to the maintenance of what, a few years ago, was regarded as the status quo or established order in respect to the maintenance and operation of these utilities. Private investors insist that the states, municipalities and indeed the Federal Government itself, are morally bound to protect such private investments, perhaps upon the theory that industrial development and the welfare of society generally have been advanced and encouraged by wise foresight and unselfish adventure. Those holding to this view regard, or claim to regard, the public and public officials as underwriters or insurers of their equities.

Of course it could not have been realized, even a decade ago, that it would ever be found possible to transmit hydro-electric energy across hundreds of miles of cables and wires. Even the proposal to generate such power at the mouth of bituminous coal mines in the South and Middle West was frowned upon, possibly because interlocking directorates representing rail and water carriers and coal-consuming power plants in the East and North feared a possible loss of revenues. But within quite recent years ways have been found to overcome these supposed difficulties. It cannot be said, however, that the larger power-producing plants have willingly or cheerfully availed themselves of or shared these possible new economies with their patrons, except in cases where state public service commissions or other regulatory authority have compelled a reduction in rates to consumers.

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In view of these admitted or provable facts it is easily understandable that the time would come when a readjustment would be necessary. A week or so ago, during the course of an interesting radiocast debate between Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, owner and operator of a chain of public utility companies in the South and Middle West, the assertion was made by Mr. Willkie that his companies were supplying power in the territory served by them at a price no higher than that charged by the T. V. A. and its subsidiaries. Considering the advantages enjoyed by tax-exempt government projects, the statement was surprising.

But that statement, if true, as it probably is, meant one thing and one thing only. It is that competition on this basis could not long continue even with the protection of a sympathetic and friendly government. Certainly it could not continue if the threat of the Administration to dissolve all holding companies is carried out.

Now comes Mr. Willkie, speaking for all the investors in his allied companies, offering to sell to the public, either the federal authority, the states or municipalities, all their power-plant holdings at a price to be arbitrated. Here, then, we find the issue fairly joined. There is projected a definite and decisive step which will, if taken, lead the Administration far in the direction of government ownership of these and other privately owned and operated utilities. It is intimated that existing federal authority in Washington will be slow in accepting the challenge.

The Wide Horizon

Calling Mr. Kennedy

By Lewis Rex Miller

SAN FRANCISCO

JAPAN'S aggressions in the far Pacific have convinced many West Coast Americans that improvements in the national defense are necessary. Essential to the national defense are what are known as naval auxiliaries: peace-time cargo and passenger vessels that can be promptly converted into transports, supply ships, hospital ships, mine-sweepers, mother ships for submarines and airplanes—in other words, a merchant marine. And whose particular job has it been to direct the development of a merchant marine? Why, Joseph P. Kennedy's, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission.

It is in this capacity that Mr. Kennedy has just made a tour of Pacific Coast seaports, winning considerable acclaim by his assurances that West Coast interests will not be forgotten in the building and operating of the new merchant fleet.

With Japan and certain other countries showing slight regard for treaties and an apparently insatiable thirst for conquest, the United States Government has been trying to build up an economic bloc of peaceably disposed nations by means of a series of reciprocal trade agreements. H. B. Elliston, Monitor Financial Editor, in a recent issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, described this enterprise as "the only constructive foreign policy that is being pursued in the world today." Keystone of this treaty structure must be a trade agreement with the British Commonwealth. And whose job is it to conclude this agreement? Why, Joseph P. Kennedy's, as Ambassador to London.

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Focus of the Roosevelt Administration's attitude toward big business has been its policy of restraining Wall Street and restricting the activities of public utility holding companies. The President made this clear in his Jackson Day radio address a few days ago. And whose job was it to make the Administration's intentions clear to the stock-brokers and, if possible, win them over to its support? Why, Joseph P. Kennedy's, as chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission.

Not a bad record for a Boston Irish boy who four years ago was unknown in public life, but who was a bank president at twenty-five, a ship-building superintendent in the war, and who made a fortune in the movie industry and another in the big bull market—a fortune that is calculated in millions.

Seldom have events conspired to place the same person at the crossroads of so many major trends in public affairs. Mr. Kennedy's career sounds like a Horatio Alger story, with improvements. When the President wanted somebody to talk to Wall Street in its own language, who could do it better than this man who in those hectic years before the crash had learned in the school of experience everything there is to know about stock market manipulation?

When the President wanted someone to talk to ship owners, ship financiers and ship builders in their language, who could do it better than this Wall Street man who had been assistant general manager of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's Fore River yards when the big, but tardy and inglorious, war emergency fleet was being built?

When the President wants somebody to negotiate a trade treaty with Great Britain and its self-governing dominions, who can do it better than —? But here the usual line of reasoning wavers. Has Mr. Kennedy special qualifications for this assignment? He has had no diplomatic experience. But he has had plenty of trading experience. What is wanted is someone to drive through a big bargain, without delay. That is Mr. Kennedy's specialty.

* * *

But is an Irish-American the ideal person to represent the United States at the Court of St. James's? It has never been done before. And is a Roman Catholic the ideal person to accredit to a country whose sovereign cannot be of that faith? The United States has never done it before.

On almost everyone who meets him, Mr. Kennedy makes an impression of clear-sighted realism. He has no theories. He just wants facts, and prompt action. He never likes to stay in the same job long. He has been into and out of all manner of things. He usually accepts an appointment on the understanding that he will be released from it on a certain date, a date not very far in the future. That is his way of getting things done. It probably accounts for the speed with which he carries his jobs through. It certainly has given him a reputation for efficiency, and for success in whatever he sets his hand to. This is what Mr. Roosevelt likes about him. You say, "Joe, go do this or that." And Joe replies, "Certainly. By January first."

It will be interesting to observe whether a trade agreement with the British Empire can be obtained in this dashing manner. It does not sound like John Bull's way of doing business. But Mr. Kennedy has an unusual record of swift achievement behind him, and he will want to keep his record clean. His record is a matter of genuine concern to Mr. Kennedy. There is no other record at all like it among the New Deal personnel.